

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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Attractive New Office Building of Amarillo Grain Exchange, Amarillo, Tex.  
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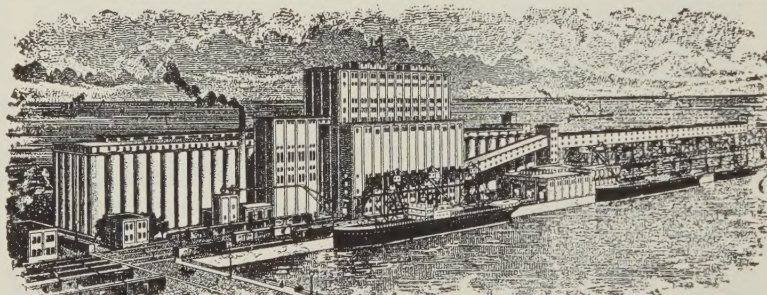
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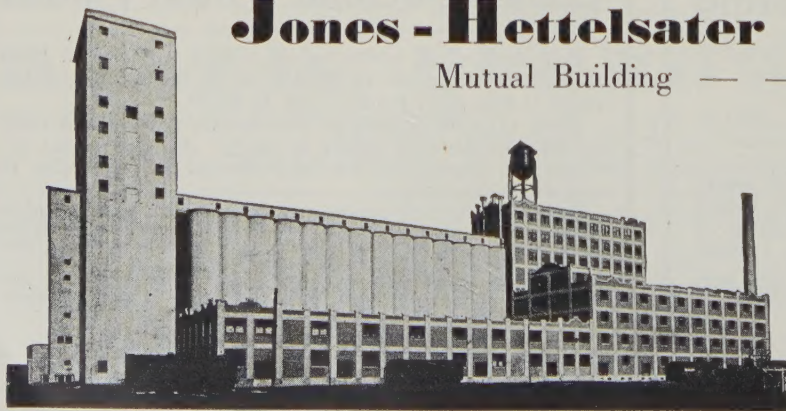
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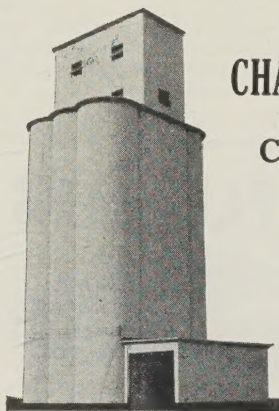
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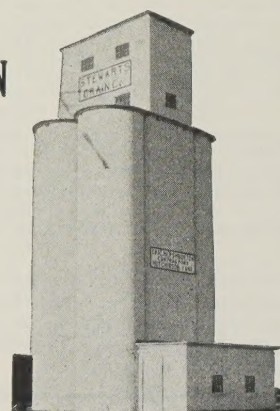
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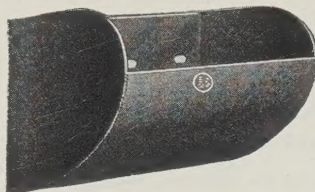
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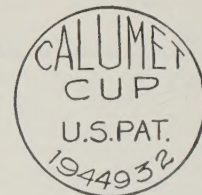
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## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** for sale; 30,000 bus. capacity, feed mill, coal sheds; good location in Emmons, Minn., near Iowa state line. See or write Henry Schewe, Twin Lakes, Minn.

**ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS** for sale. If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location desired. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHERN IOWA** elevator for sale, 20,000 bus. capacity, handles 125,000 bus. grain annually; in good repair; on CRI&P; electric power; coal, lumber, feed business in connection. Must sell to settle estate. Address 81R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**IOWA**—Grain elevator for sale, complete and in operation; good lumber shed, cement warehouse, barn and coal bins; no competition in our community; 60 miles NW of Des Moines; fine territory; near modern home part of property. Ed Rothfolk, Herndon, Iowa.

**ORD, NEBRASKA** — Elevator, warehouse, cribs, cob house, two track scales; 3 million pounds capacity; good condition; irrigation project for 38,000 acres in this fertile valley will soon be finished; on Burlington and Union Pacific Railways. Albert Dickinson Co., Lock Box 788, Chicago, Ill.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

**FOR SALE**—Property known as the Niebuhr elevator at Fall Creek, Wisconsin. Might consider land in exchange. Anderson Land Co., Eau Claire, Wis.

## ELEVATOR SITE FOR SALE

**WANTED!** A grain company to build and operate elevator at Maclay, Iowa, Clay County, Rock Island Ry.; large territory; elevator here burned leaving this district without elevator. W. A. Gowen, Webb, Iowa.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**RIVER-RAIL** elevator in Illinois wanted. Must be in good condition and located in good territory. Send full description and lowest cash price. Address 81R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

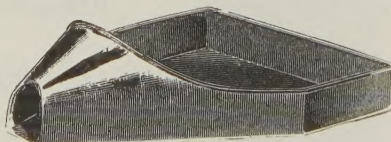
**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

**SALESMAN** wanted for Eastern Iowa; must be familiar with grain trade in that territory. Address 81R3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED**—Man now calling on elevators in Illinois, Indiana or Iowa can increase his earnings with our well known line of equipment which every elevator needs. Ohio representatives averaged over \$100 weekly during grain movement. No samples to carry; no selling arguments to learn. Address 81R6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00; Seed Size,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65, at Chicago.

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION** as manager of grain business on salary or profit sharing basis, capable of handling any station. P. O. Box 185, Lanesboro, Iowa.

**POSITION WANTED**—Young lady, bookkeeper and typist, thoroughly experienced in grain business. Address 80Q4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position as manager thoroughly competent to handle any station; references from banks and reliable grain men. Address 81Q7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

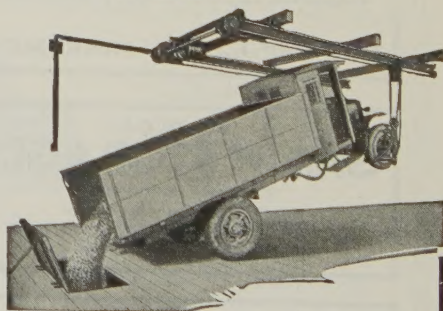
## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**FOR SALE**—One half interest in one of the best coal, feed and grain business in northern Indiana. Elevator capacity 50,000 bu. with all modern machinery. Address 81R9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to large truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office .....

State .....



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—2 Sizer Pelleting machines, good condition, extra dies, very low price for prompt sale. Kasco Mills, Toledo, Ohio.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Rosco Ajax Oat Huller—good condition Fairbanks Scale 22x9, 15 ton, with type registering beam. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WE HAVE** for sale slightly used Boss N-6 car loader. Entirely rebuilt at factory and same guarantee as new machine. Write for particulars. Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Clipper Cleaner—Truck Scales—Blue Streak—Papee—Jaybee—Hocking Valley and other hammermills—Rosco Oat huller—Vertical & horizontal batch mixers—corn cutters—attrition mills—Boss car loader—No. 3, No. 4 Monitor Receiving Separators—No. 5 Eureka—Complete equipment for mills and elevators. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—3-36" ball bearing Bauer Attrition Mills, equipped with 50 h.p. 220/440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase Wagner motors, 1140 speed and General Electric starting equipment.

3 Size 24" ball bearing Bauer Attrition Mills equipped with 20 h.p., 220/440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase Wagner motors, 1730 speed; no starting equipment.

For further information and prices address 81R10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**

1—No. 36 Western Gyrating Corn and Oats Cleaner, in splendid condition.

1—Bauer Full Ball Bearing 19" Double Disc Attrition Mill, in splendid running condition.

1—half-ton Papee Mixer, nearly new.

1—half-ton Sidney Mixer, in good condition.

1—Garden City Cyclone Ball Bearing Fan, inlet 22", outlet 15x17.

1—Papee 13" Hammer Mill with Dust Collector. The Papee Hammer Mill has been doing good work right along and was replaced to put in a larger mill. \$50.00 buys this outfit.

We will price these machines to sell. We will take in part payment on any or all of them a Drednaught Corn Crusher and a Clipper Full Brush Seed Cleaner. If interested, we will give you the location of each machine.—Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS****SAVE on MOTORS and GENERATORS**

Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**SCALES**—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. Bargains, New and Used. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

**SCALES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Used 10 ton scale. What have you? Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Dawson, Minn.

## Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**SEEDS FOR SALE**

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

**A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.**  
**B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.**

**C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.**  
**D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.**

**E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.**

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for name of farmer and 34 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon.

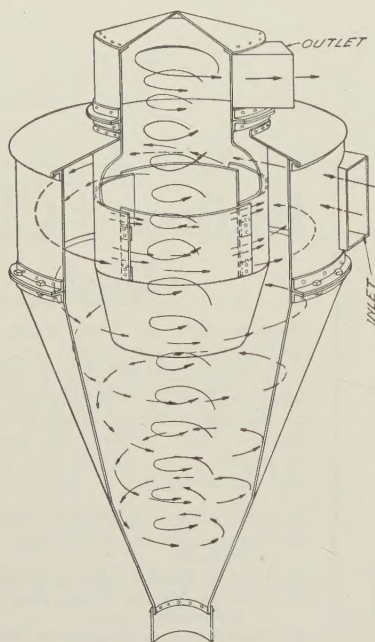
Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Send all orders to

## Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.





The Day  
Dual-Clone  
Collector

A real advancement in efficient Dust Control.

## Dust Explosions Occur When Dust-Laden Air is Ignited by

- Static sparks
- Defective wiring
- Motor failure
- 101 other causes

All of these causes cannot be eliminated

—but dust-laden air in your elevator can be eliminated by *complete and thorough* Dust Control.

We offer our experience free.

We sell our equipment reasonable.

### THE DAY COMPANY

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

In Canada: The Day Company of Canada, Ltd.



no power

small space

no attention

large capacity



cleans - or - grades

## by thickness

**WONDROUSLY SIMPLE.**

Cascading down its metal lined chute grain, or seed, gravitates from one to the next lower of the several zig zag needle screens; impact of the flow vibrates the "needles"—they remain constantly clean. Finely discriminate separations—by diametrical classifications; separations of "thin" or shrivelled grains and impurities including various small seeds, which your "air" or "screen" cleaning cannot accomplish. Ask for literature p-27137.

**S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N.Y.**

*World's largest makers of modernized Cleaners—for Grain, Seed and Feeds*



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 24, 1938

ELEVATOR owners whose plants need the protection of a new galvanized iron covering should find it to their profit to take advantage of the low market price of steel sheets and protect their elevator from lightning and exposure.

FUMIGATION of weevil infested grain in boxcars may kill the weevil, but it requires a strong fan to blow out their bodies and relieve the inspector of the duty of branding the shipment "weevilly."

TRUCKERS have been found guilty of gypping farmers by altering public scale tickets, but regular grain merchants have dependable weighing facilities of their own, so do not fall prey to the dishonest forgers.

THE COUNTRY grain buyer who raises his own price destroys the farmers' confidence in his posted bids. While the buyer who refuses to pay a price different from that posted convinces his patrons that the posted price is a fair price.

YEARS AGO the railroads granted transit rates for grain with a view to encouraging its transportation by rail, now the short-sighted carriers insist upon discouraging rail shipments of grain by abolishing transit rates. This will help the truckers.

GRAIN BUYERS have learned from said experience that the more vigilant they are in grading their purchases, the more certain they are of buying grain on a safe margin. All shipments must be sold on grade; hence, it is rank folly for a country buyer to close his eyes and buy by kind.

ALL PRICES for wheat and the 32% reduction in the acreage allotment for 1939 is helping farmers to make up their minds to accept the benefit payments offered by the AAA for reducing acreage, but these same farmers are making a vigilant search for better seed and stronger fertilizer.

WHEAT EXPORTERS of the U. S. will readily find buyers for more than one hundred million bushels if the government will just let the trade alone. The Sec'y of Agri. has proposed so many wild schemes for handicapping grain dealers the wonder is any try to continue in the business.

THE premium on May delivery affords the warehouseman a good opportunity to buy cash wheat to place in store to earn the storage charges by a hedge. After the new corn has dried out sufficiently to store safely the pressure of supplies is expected to afford the same profitable hedge in that grain.

OATS have brought so much disappointment for both the growers and handlers this year and soybeans have given so much pleasing promise for yields, quality and prices that a further reduction in the acreage planted to oats and an increase in the acreage planted to soybeans is assured for 1939.

SOME one points out that the grower of wheat could obtain a higher loan by raising the grade of his wheat by cleaning. This is important since the loan is virtually a sale, being without recourse. While regulations of the C.C.C. forbid adding wheat of another grower to raise the grade it is permissible to separate material lowering the grade or to reduce the moisture content. A terminal grain receiver would more than earn his commission by having a shipment from the farmer or the country elevator put thru a cleaning house before going into the bonded warehouse for a loan. Unfortunately for the farmer who can not arrange this the wheat loses its value as collateral for a loan when title passes from the farmer to any buyer. If the buyer could get the loan he could pay the farmer more than the loan value for that grade.

MORE and more country elevator operators are taking advantage of barge loading facilities and sending grain to gulf or ocean ports at reduced cost for transportation and luckily, this reduced cost is helping to promote our export trade.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS cannot afford to handle wheat on less than a five cent margin. The shrinkage, the deterioration and the loss through misgrading makes it extremely hazardous for any country buyer to attempt to handle wheat on a smaller margin.

THE CROP control law of 1938 is meeting with so much opposition in different sections of the country dealers handling farm crops under the supervision of the AAA will probably be relieved from much of this interference with the marketing of the 1939 crops.

A DISCRIMINATING Minneapolis bank upon which a sight draft was given the Farmers Elevator at Granville, Iowa, recently for grain delivered to a semi-trailer truck again emphasized the folly of delivering grain to strangers without getting cash in advance. When the elevator company was disappointed in the returns received from its sight draft it had the sheriff attach a large semi-trailer truck said to be employed in hauling grain for the General Feeds Company of Minneapolis. It is not certain who owns the truck so the attachment may not give the elevator man the protection he needs. Dealing with buyers of unknown responsibility has resulted in so many heavy losses for country elevator operators it would seem time for them to confine their selling to firms of known responsibility.

A "REPAIRMAN" traveling under the alias of Walter Gillson pretends to specialize at repairing office appliances which he finds in country grain offices. One Kansas dealer who paid \$11.92 to have his adding machine put in working order and guaranteed for a year, wonders now who got his \$11.92 and where he can be found. So many tricks have been pulled on country elevator men by itinerant swindlers, the wonder is that they continue to have any dealings whatever with unknown travelers of unknown address. The sharp practices of the aforesaid Walter Gillson reminds us that some elevator operators who entrusted their fire extinguishers to unknown nomads for repair are still wondering who has their fire extinguishers now, because the repair man has failed to repair it, present any bill for repairs or even return the extinguisher. If you must do business with strangers of unknown address, pay only with check made payable to "John Smith of address given" and for the "service" given. Then your check, if ever cashed, may help you to prove the fraudulent intentions of the stranger.



IT IS certainly placing a premium on waste to pay a farmer who does not grow a pound of wheat \$360 for letting lie idle a field of 60 acres normally producing 20 bushels per acre. Yet that is what the 30 cents per bushel subsidy means. But the smart farmer will sow his allotment with choice seed on well fertilized soil, sell the crop and collect his 30 cents just the same, thereby helping to defeat the purpose of the 31 per cent acreage reduction.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators generally will have deep sympathy with the Missouri Valley, Iowa, operator who stands charged with embezzlement as bailee. Being somewhat crowded for storage room, the elevator man shipped out and sold some wheat stored by a Missouri Valley farmer and being unable to reimburse the owner for the grain stored is now being prosecuted for conversion. The selling of stored grain by bailees always has been and always will be a most hazardous practice.

### The Function of Price

The function of rising and falling prices is to act automatically to increase and decrease production, and to decrease and increase consumption. Producers who may deem themselves victims of low prices can not quarrel with such a balancing of supply and demand when resulting from the free play of competition unhampered by monopoly or government.

If anyone should be put out of business it certainly is the marginal producer on poor soil and inadequately equipped. His rewards at low prices are too meager to permit him to continue production, and the labor and capital at his command must be transferred to another field of activity, thereby benefiting himself and other producers suffering from his unwise competition.

The dollar is the medium of exchange and effects a fair adjustment between producers and consumers when freely operating. Whether the arbitrary price control is exercised in tin, copper, cotton, rubber, coffee or dairy products the result is always the same, a decrease in production, trade and consumption diminishing instead of increasing the returns to the producer.

Specific instances of this harmful maladjustment could be given without number; and the case in which the grain dealer is more directly interested, aside from crop restriction, is the artificial wage scale on the railroads that keeps freight rates on grain so high. On account of high freight rates the carriers have lost so much traffic that they have had to lay off a million men since the peak of employment. Trainmen's wages are higher now than in 1929, but many of them have no work. A substantial wage reduction would enable the rails to recover the traffic lost to trucks and water-

ways, and benefit the thousands of grain loading stations not located on the waterways, besides giving re-employment to hundreds of thousands of rail workers.

### Better Seeds Bring More Grain to Market

The increasing interest of country grain elevator operators in the selection of pure seed of approved variety and the splendid results obtained through test plots give increasing promise of helping interested farmers of favored sections with larger yields and better prices for their superior grain.

It is most encouraging that grain dealers generally are taking a more active interest in appealing to their farmer patrons to refrain from the continued planting of mongrel or mixed varieties of small grain. The discounting of inferior or mixed grain in the central markets has always helped to wipe out the prospective profits of the country shipper and in fairness to himself, he must discount growers who persist in careless, indifferent farming.

If the farmers of any community will co-operate with the local buyers in the selection of varieties of grain best suited to their soil and climate, they are sure to realize larger yields and grain of a quality which will command a higher price in any market. The more closely the growers and grain shippers of any community co-operate in the production of pure varieties of better grain, the greater will be the reward of both.

Many districts afflicted with smut are now making an earnest effort to bring about the cleaning and treating of all seed planted in the district in the hope of establishing a reputation for the production of more desirable grain. Some districts have inaugurated improvement campaigns that are meeting with more enthusiastic reception than ever before, and inasmuch as the grain dealer is the greatest beneficiary of improved crops other than the farmer, he is the one rightfully taking the lead in these crop improvement campaigns.

### No Referendum on Corn Sales

No wave of protest is rolling like thunder from the corn belt to Washington in indignation at the Secretary of Agriculture's decision not to call a referendum vote on whether to impose limits on the amount of corn the grower could sell off his farm during the coming crop year.

Like a good politician with his ears to the ground the Secretary had advance information that marketing limits would be very unwelcome to the corn growers, already being stirred up by the Liberty League, and employed his best mathematical skill in forecasting domestic consumption of corn at 2,405,000,000 bus. and exports at 70,000,000 bus. during the coming year, to make it appear that the indicated supply based on the August crop report would not exceed the 2,913,000,000 bus. that would have forced a referendum.

Cunning drafters of every piece of legislation involving a vote on crop control, price fixing and quotas have not only cut out the consumer from voting but eliminated those farmers not sufficiently interested to vote, so that a very small minority of all corn growers by forming a majority of those voting could force on the vast majority of growers a program most distasteful to them. Those not voting do, however, vote in congressional and presidential elections and could be expected to cast their ballots against those guilty of imposing restrictions preventing them from operating their farms to suit themselves.

A precedent for the abandonment of control is seen in the potato vote, where altho a substantial percentage of those voting were in favor, the A.A.A., alleging a misunderstanding of the proposition, decided not to force marketing control. As in the case of the Northwestern spring wheat growers and the potato growers, those dissatisfied with bureaucratic nationwide restrictions are too numerous to be ignored politically.

Farmers will be free to sell, feed or otherwise dispose of all the corn they

### The Day's Work

Use well the moment; what the hour  
Brings for thy use is in thy power;  
And what thou best canst understand  
Is just the thing lies nearest to thy hand.  
Are thou little, do that little well, and for thy comfort know  
The biggest man can do his biggest work no better than just so.  
Like the star  
That shines afar,  
Without haste  
And without rest,  
Let each man wheel with steady sway  
'Round the task that rules the day,  
And do his best.

—Goethe



produce this year; and grain dealers will not be required to collect fines imposed on growers for selling more than the limit.

Restriction of corn growing in the corn belt of the United States is an economic blunder of the first order, for the reason that outside of Argentina our own corn belt is the real source of supply of the world's corn. Those parts of the globe not having the climate for corn can absorb an unlimited production from the United States. A large volume of production is most profitable to the grower, the grain dealer and the transportation lines engaged in marketing and distribution.

THE EXEMPTION of elevators in agricultural districts from the unreasonable domination by the N.L.B. is indeed a most fortunate discrimination in favor of country elevators traceable direct to association influence. The terminal elevator operators on the other hand will continue to be hobbled with C.I.O.'s campaign contribution and yet there are some people who wonder why industrialists stop, look, listen and wonder what in hell is going to restrict them next. If industry is to be required to bear all the burdens of its failures, then it should have the deciding voice in the direction of its business policies and practices.

## Another River Elevator Will Load Barges

The Glasgow Co-op Association's grain elevator at Glasgow, Mo., has recently been equipped with a structural steel loading gallery from the grain elevator out to the Missouri River and other equipment for loading grain into river barges. The first cargo of grain to be loaded out at the new gallery was loaded on Aug. 17th. It consisted of approximately 16,000 bus. of wheat, consigned to the Cargill Grain Co. at Memphis.

The Glasgow Co-op Ass'n is a member of the Missouri Farmer Ass'n, which is composed of farmer exchanges and elevators in Missouri. These three elevators, together with elevators of other member companies in the Glasgow territory, makes it possible to assemble grain in large quantities and to load out on barges at Glasgow.

The overhead gallery from the elevator to the river is 175 ft. long and is constructed of structural steel and galvanized iron. A belt conveyor runs from the elevator out to the river end of the gallery, where the grain is discharged into an 8-in. telescoping dock spout.

The elevator shown in the picture, including steel storage bins, not visible in this picture, has a capacity of 80,000 bus. In addition to this elevator, the Glasgow Co-op Association has one other elevator in Glasgow and one in an adjoining town, so that they have ample facilities for assembling wheat for barge loading.

Mr. Chas. Brucks is manager of the Glasgow Co-op Association. Mr. Frank Farnen, member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, with offices in the Dwight Building, is manager of the Grain and Feed Department of the Farmers Association. The head offices of the Ass'n are in Columbia, Mo.

The river loading facilities were designed by Horner & Wyatt.

## Storing for Indefinite Time

R. P. Andreas & Son, operating an elevator at Lisbon, Ia., on May 22, 1931, received 1996: 30 bus. of corn from Frank M. Hempy, operating a farm in Jones County where he had over 3,000 bus. of corn in cribs.

The written contract provided for a subsequent sale at "seller's option as to time," at 15c per bushel under average Chicago price for No. 2 yellow corn on date of sale. Storage free to Sept. 1, 1931, after that  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per month. Buyer advanced 40c per bushel and seller agreed to refund in cash if sale price was under 40c per bushel.

The corn was still in the elevator May 3, 1932, when Andreas & Son wrote Hempy a letter: "You are hereby notified that the undersigned demand that you fix some date between this time and Aug. 1, 1932, for the determination of the purchase price of the corn in the manner fixed by your contract, and that you make settlement with the undersigned as provided in said contract." Hempy admitted receiving the letter.

Corn was worth 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel at Chicago Aug. 1, 1932. Andreas & Son contended that they were entitled to deduct 15c per bushel from the Chicago price together with the storage charges thereon, with interest. When the corn went into the elevator it was selling locally at 53 to 55c per bushel. Hempy told Andreas he did not want to sell then because the price was too low.

On Nov. 24, 1934, Hempy addressed a postal card to Andreas & Son stating that he was then electing to sell his corn. A few days later Hempy called at the elevator office and was told the Chicago quotation was 96c, and that there was due Hempy 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel, and that he would hear from them in a few days. Six weeks later he was notified he would have to go to the office of Andreas' lawyer for settlement.

Claiming the right to base a settlement on the price Aug. 1, 1932, which shows a balance due them of \$558.90 Andreas & Son brought suit against Hempy for that amount in the district court of Jones county and were given judgment for the full amount.

The Supreme Court of Iowa on Dec. 14, 1937, reversed the judgment on the ground that as the contract failed to state a definite time for the sale it must be understood to mean a "reasonable time" and the question was one of fact to be decided by a jury.

Hempy was willing to testify that a few days before the written contract was entered into he told Albert Andreas at his farm that he wanted to hold for a higher price than the 53c it was then selling at, and that he might want to hold the corn ten years; and Andreas said "You can hold it up to that time if you want to."

Andreas objected to this evidence, but the Supreme Court held that where the entire contract is not contained in the written agreement, parol evidence as to the parts omitted is admissible and does not violate the parol evidence rule. Under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the contract Andreas & Son had no authority to set the date for sale of the corn.—*R. P. Andreas & Son v. Hempy*. Supreme Court of Iowa. 276 Northwestern Rep. 791.

Springfield, Ill.—The urgent need for lowering trade barriers in commodities and for reopening international trade lanes was stressed in the Chicago Board of Trade's agricultural exhibit of 1938 which opened to the public at the Illinois State Fair. Books, incorporating facts which support the necessity for international commerce in commodities, were a part of the exhibit. Grain samples were displayed and literature distributed.



The Glasgow (Mo.) Cooperative Elevator is Now Equipped to Load River Barges.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Treating Wheat for Weevil?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Please send to the Co-operatives Co-operating, Buchanan, Mich., all the information you can about treating wheat for weevil.—Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Mich.

**Ans.:** On account of objections by the insurance companies to the explosion hazard of bisulfid of carbon, other fumigants are coming in to extensive use, such as chloropicrin and hydrocyanic acid gas.

Chloropicrin is sold under the trade name "Larvacide" and while being deadly to insects is not poisonous to man. It is not inflammable. The liquid gives off a gas that penetrates the mass of grain.

#### How to Use Carbon Bisulfid.

Bisulfid of carbon is easy to use, but the policies of the mutual companies contain a clause, "This policy shall be void if the assured does now, or hereafter keep, use or allow bisulfid of carbon in any of the buildings described in this policy."

For carbon bisulfid treatment first clean the bin thoroly, sweeping the sides and remove all refuse. Make the bin as air-tight as possible. Then pour bisulfid of carbon on top of the wheat in the bin and as it evaporates the heavy vapor will sink thru the grain and kill the insects. The gas is poisonous and the operator should avoid breathing it. All fire and naked lights must be kept away as the gas is very explosive when mixed with air, so that after using, the elevator should be aired thoroly before entering. About 1½ lbs. per thousand cubic feet should be sufficient.

The bisulfid is much more effective in hot weather than in winter. The use of a greater quantity in cold weather does not help much. The liquid or the vapor does not injure the grain in any way for germination or for human food.

#### How to Use Hydrocyanic Acid Gas.

Hydrocyanic acid gas is one of the most deadly poisons known to medical men. A person inhaling one breath would not live long enough to take a second breath. All precautions must be taken to keep away from the rooms or buildings in which the gas is employed.

The gas is generated by placing cyanide of potassium (KCN) in sulfuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ). The cyanogen (CN) which is poisonous combines with the hydrogen (H) of the acid to form the gas HCN. The chemical reaction is the simplest and all preparations are directed to distribution of the gas and the safeguarding of the life of the operator.

The quantity required is ¼ gramme of cyanide per cubic foot of space to be fumigated. A 10x10x10 ft. room containing 1,000 cu. ft. will require 250 grammes. As there are 28.35 grammes to the ounce, divide this by 28.35 to reduce to ounces, giving 8.45 oz. For each ounce of cyanide allow 1½ times as many ounces of acid, liquid measure. Allow 1½ ounces of water for each ounce of acid.

The acid and water should be distributed in the different rooms in stoneware or china crocks, or wooden pails. The acid should be poured into the water, not the reverse, each crock to contain sufficient water and acid to act upon three pounds of cyanide, the crocks having a capacity of two or three gallons each. The cyanide is tied up in three-pound paper packages, and one package suspended over each crock by a string from the ceiling into which a screw eye has been screwed. All the strings from the screw eyes are gathered to one point near the door where the operator is to make his quick exit.

Starting on the top floor the operator lowers the cyanide into the crocks containing the acid and water, closes the door and goes to the next floor below and repeats in each floor below to the basement. Do not attempt to escape by ascending a stair in the room after the cyanide has been dropped into the liquid because it is too hazardous. Doors should be barred to keep strangers out.

After 5 to 24 hours the door and windows should be opened for half an hour or longer to allow the gas to escape, and in tight rooms and basement much longer before entering. Entry should be postponed until after all the characteristic peach pit odor has disappeared.

If potassium cyanide is unobtainable sodium cyanide will answer. The strongest acid should be purchased, if of weaker strength more must be provided. The gas will kill all insects and vermin and all larvae.

### More Inviting Odor for Feed?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I want to know where I can get anise oil or something to give feed a more inviting smell.—I. S. Tow, Ionia, Mich.

**Ans.:** Odorous oils for confectioners and perfumers are supplied by A. Daigger & Co., Chicago, Ill.

### Wage-Hour Act and Country Elevators?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What interpretation has been placed on the wage and hour act as concerns country elevators?—J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

**Ans.:** Employees of grain elevators retailing side lines are exempt. All employees of an elevator located in an agricultural area are exempt.

The section of the Act making these exemptions was published in full on page 69 of the Journal for July 27.

### Discrimination under Robinson-Patman Act?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Does the prohibition in the Robinson-Patman Act against charging different prices to different customers apply to allowing discounts to one for good reasons and for other good reasons not collecting carrying charges from another?—O. W. W.

**Ans.:** If the buyers are re-sellers in substantial competition so that the discounts and carrying charges make an effective discrimination between merchants of the same class purchasing in similar lots, the manufacturer would be subject to prosecution by the Federal Trade Commission.

### Free Storage in Illinois?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Where did you get your idea in your article that a country station in Illinois could store grain free? The way the Department told me, I could not store any grain without a license, for anyone but myself, with a fine and a prison sentence if I broke the law.—A. F. Gilchrist, New Philadelphia, Ill.

**Ans.:** It is true as stated by the Department that a country grain elevator operator who charges storage must have a license, and is liable for storing without a license.

Should the Commission, however, undertake to prosecute a country grain dealer who has no license and who charges no one storage, it would discover the courts are very strict in construing penal statutes, and that Sec. 2 of the new law exempts one who does not charge compensation from the definition of "operator" subject to the Act.

With market discounts as they are at present and as they promise to be for the remainder of this crop year, the dealer can earn one cent per bushel per month on wheat by storing free for nobody and storing for his own account with a hedge in the terminal on May delivery.

We can see no sound reason for a grain dealer storing grain free for the government or any farmer. If the benefits to the farmer and the government are as great as pretended, they can well afford to pay the dealer one cent per bushel per month.

As a legal proposition, however, in Illinois, a country dealer can store free for all without liability.

A dairy company operating in three states had to hire a staff of accountants at a cost of \$265,000 a year to prepare 11,115 separate tax reports to be filed in one year, for state, municipal and federal governments. The cost had to be added to the price of the milk sold to consumers or taken out of the farmers.

## Government Loans on Stored Wheat

[Continued from page 163]

ernment to grant more favorable loan; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) None at present; (6) About 100% increase; (7) No; (8) So far it has cost them about 6c per bu.—Farmers Grain Co.

Stinnett, Tex.—(1) There seems to be a rule growers can store for a while free, hardly know how to estimate the amount; (2) They hope the Government will pay a subsidy; (3) Do not know; (4) I do not think so; it is the hope that the government will buy it; (5) None that I have heard of; (6) About the same very few store wheat on their farms; (7) Most of the wheat in this part was good and dry when harvested; (8) Few farmers here do that.—J. L. Lackey.

## O. W. Benedict New Baltimore Inspector

O. W. Benedict has been appointed chief grain inspector and chief weigher by the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, Md., to succeed the late David H. Larkin.

Mr. Benedict began with the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department as a helper in 1901; in 1904 was appointed an inspector and worked in that capacity until 1911, when in November he went to the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce Grain Inspection Department as a grain inspector.

In 1934 he was appointed deputy chief grain inspector and deputy chief weigher, and on the death of Mr. Larkin his demonstrated ability made him the logical successor.



Chief Grain Inspector O. W. Benedict, Baltimore, Md.



# The National Ass'n Going to Toronto

The tentative Program of the Annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Toronto, Canada, Sept. 26-27.

**Sunday, Sept. 25, 6:30 p. m.**—Annual meeting, Officers and Board of Directors of the National Ass'n, at dinner in the Royal York Hotel.

**Monday, Sept. 26, 8:00 a. m.**—Breakfast conference, secretaries of grain and feed associations of the United States and Canada.

**8:00 a. m.**—Breakfast conference, members of the committees on nominations and resolutions.

**8:00 a. m.**—Breakfast, annual meeting of sectional leaders.

**10:00 a. m.**—Annual opening session, with the address by President Otto F. Bast, of Minneapolis; welcoming address by the Hon. Mayor Day of Toronto; response by F. P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn., for the National Ass'n.

**11:00 a. m.**—Group meeting, crop insurance and crop loans. Discussions by C. D. Sturtevant, president of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago; Cecil A. Johnson, U. S. Crop Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C.; R. B. Bowden, Washington representative of the National Association and the National Grain Trade Council. Followed by a general discussion from the floor, by members. A questions-and-answers session is provided. G. E. Booth of Chicago, presiding.

**11:00 a. m.**—Group meeting, uniform grades and U. S. grain standards. Discussions by Dr. E. S. Parker, federal official from Washington, D. C.; E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; Paul Larson, Sioux City, Iowa. A questions-and-answers session, with discussion open to all members. Mr. Sexauer, presiding.

**12:00 noon**—Luncheon conference, commodity exchange problems. F. A. Theis, chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, presiding. Dr. J. W. T. Davel and J. M. Mehl, chief officers of the U. S. Commodity Exchange Administration, will join the informal discussions. Kenneth Templeton, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been asked to lead a brief discussion on certain problems in futures trading. Luncheon tickets for this meeting are available to all convention visitors, at \$1 each. Officers of all commodity exchanges invited to attend.

**2:15 p. m.**—Group meeting on trucking competition problems. At this session, representatives of about 20 state and regional grain and feed trade associations will make brief reviews of their local problems, and their recommendations. Then Frank M. Stoll of Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Association Southwest Country Elevators, and one of the best informed men in the country on this subject, will outline the national situation. From these discussions will come recommendations for a convention resolution, which, it is hoped, will serve as the basis for a "minimum national program" on this most important subject. Chester Weekes, St. Joseph Mo., will preside.

**Tuesday, Sept. 27, 8:00 a. m.**—Secretaries' breakfast conference.

**8:00 a. m.**—Committee conference and breakfast.

**8:00 a. m.**—Annual trade journal editors' breakfast.

**10:00 a. m.**—General Session of the convention. President O. F. Bast, presiding. A discussion of the national export situation: a discussion of the general Canadian marketing situation. These two speakers have been invited, and both have tentatively

accepted, but their final acceptance was not received at the time we went to press.

**11:00 a. m.**—Annual business meeting: proposed changes in the Trade Rules; election of officers. Other business.

**12:00 noon**—Annual feed men's luncheon and conference. E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo., presiding. A discussion of the new wages-hours act by Herman Fakler of Washington, D. C., national representative of the Millers National Federation. Individual problems under the act will be discussed in a questions-and-answers session. D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis., will present the plans for National Feed Week in October.

## The Entertainment Program

The Toronto host committee has sent in a tentative outline of the entertainment program, the features of which will be the annual banquet on Tuesday evening, when the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, premier of Ontario, is expected to be the principal speaker.

For the men there is a "stag party" for Monday afternoon and evening, with some novel and typically Canadian entertainment features. The annual golf tournament will be held at the famous St. Andrews Golf Club on Tuesday afternoon, and, during the golf tournament, there will also be a horse-shoe pitching tournament for members not interested in golf. Prizes will be offered, by Toronto business firms, to winners in both golf and horseshoe pitching.

Visiting women will be guests at an informal reception at Royal York Hotel on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25. On Monday there will be a noon luncheon for the women at one of the world's largest department stores, the luncheon to be followed by a fashion show. On Tuesday afternoon the women will be guests of a sight-seeing tour of Toronto, the tour to be followed by a tea at either the Old Mill or Casa Loma.

Both men and women visitors will attend the banquet on Tuesday evening, where Premier Hepburn will be the principal speaker. Following the banquet there will be entertainment and dancing.

## American Soybean Ass'n Will Meet

The American Soybean Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Wooster, O., Sept. 12, and Columbus, O., Sept. 13 and 14. According to J. B. Park of Ohio State University, who is secretary, the program will be devoted to crop growth and utilization.

Sessions at Columbus will hear a long list of papers and addresses on soybean growing, and the use of soybean products. The annual banquet will be given Sept. 13.

## Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers to Meet

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

William Smith, federal grain supervisor at Philadelphia, will conduct grain grading schools on the afternoons of Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

Dairy feed mixtures will be described by Professor Olmstead of Penn State College. Herman Fakler of the Millers National Federation will go into national legislation as affecting the milling and feed industry. John Frazier, manager of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, will speak on grain drying.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 13. Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n, Minneapolis or Bayport.

Sept. 16. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Assn., Chicago.

Sept. 16, 17. Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Hotel Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Wagner Hotel, and Sidney Golf & Country Club, Sidney, O.

Sept. 26, 27. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 29, 30. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 17, 18. Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa at Des Moines.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## Canada Official Order on Wheat Price

"That under Clause A of Section 8 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, provision is made that it shall be the duty of the Canadian Wheat Board established under the said act to fix the price to be paid to the producers of wheat delivered to the board, as by the said act provided, subject to the approval of the governor general in council.

"That the Canadian Wheat Board, established under the said act, has fixed the price of 80c per bu. for wheat graded No. 1 northern at Fort William, as a basic price for wheat for the 1938-39 crop year, effective Aug. 1, 1938, delivered to the board as provided by the said act, the price of the other grades of wheat to be fixed by the board on the basis of the price for No. 1 northern wheat delivered at Fort William as aforesaid.

"The com'te, therefore, on the recommendation of the minister of trade and commerce, advise that approval be given to the price of wheat for the crop year 1938-39 as fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board."

Prime Minister MacKenzie King on Aug. 16 announced prices for other grades.

These include: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 northern, 80c; No. 2 northern, 77c; No. 3 northern, 74c; No. 4 northern, 69c; No. 5 wheat, 61½c; No. 6 wheat, 54½c; feed wheat, 48c.

No. 1 Canadian western Garnet, 72c; No. 2, 69c; No. 3, 64c.

No. 4 special, 65c; No. 5, 58c; No. 6, 52c; No. 1 amber durum, 70c; No. 2, 66c; No. 3, 62c; No. 4, 58c; No. 5, 54c; No. 6, 50c.

No. 1 white spring, 70c; No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 64c.

No. 1 Alberta red winter, 75c; No. 2, 72½c; No. 3, 70½c.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Saving Corn from Machine Picked Husks

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* I notice in your Journals for Aug. 10th a query from Mr. Ivan W. Syler of Plymouth, Ind., wanting to know what could be done about picker corn being cleaned.

This problem is very simple. We have overcome the trouble of corn riding over the riddles on the husks by tacking a canvas back pretty well where the corn first hits the top riddle. We tacked the canvas above the riddle and let it hang down over the riddle about 24 inches so that the corn will run under the canvas. The canvas will turn the husks over several times letting the shelled corn thru the riddles. This takes all the shelled corn out. The cleaner we use is a monarch.—Sark & Plum, Inc., per H. W. Sark, Lilly Chapel, O.

### Farmers Tired of Government Planning

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We have had the opportunity of talking to a few farmers since Mr. Wallace decided he wouldn't have the corn referendum. From their remarks, we feel pretty sure it would have been defeated, at least in this locality. There seems to be a growing sentiment that the various schemes to help them have all failed and they would like to try their own planning for awhile. Of course they are going to accept the Government money where it doesn't seriously interfere with their own plans, and why not? Already we have had numerous inquiries regarding the price of fertilizer, indicating that they will put out increased acreage of wheat, in spite of the low prices this year.—Goodrich Brothers Co., C. C. Barnes, Ex. Vice-Pres., Winchester, Ind.

### Bird Killers Help the Grasshoppers

*Grain & Feed Journals:* It is exactly 50 years since I first went into the Dakotas on a crop inspection trip. I remarked then that farmers were doing wrong in shooting crows, quails and prairie chickens. I have held to that view ever since. I have written many letters protesting against the shooting of crows. Crows, prairie chickens, quails, all have for their principal food insects, grasshoppers, etc., which destroy more or less grain crops. Grasshoppers have been the increasing menace. There have been no crows, chickens or quails to devour them.

I hope it is a practical suggestion that the Agricultural Department, the Farm Bureaus, the Grain Exchanges and the seedsmen of this country start a united movement to restore the crow, the grouse, prairie chicken, and the quail to our western lands and ranges. I do not believe that we would have the ravages of insects that exists today, had we conserved the wild bird life.

It is far cheaper not to shoot off the wild birds than it is to try to poison grasshoppers.—Chas. A. Heath, Chicago, Ill.

Loans to farmers on stored wheat are delayed by requirements of sealing of granaries, certification by the county com'te and proof that the applicant was a co-operator in the A.A.A. program, and by failure of the C.C.C. to establish loan rates from all shipping points.

### Unofficial Inspection Certificates Not Dependable

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has issued a warning to buyers of grain in consuming territories regarding quality specifications in contracts and the character of inspection certificates which they accept in connection with purchases from terminal markets.

Buyers who wish to assure themselves that their grain has been officially inspected and graded under the United States Grain Standards Act, can readily do so by requiring the seller to furnish official certificates. Such certificates indicate that the grade and quality factor tests have been made in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States. They further show that the issuing official is either an inspector licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act or a Federal grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Two cases, involving the shipment of several cars of oats under contracts specifying minimum test weight per bushel as the important requirement, recently have been under investigation by the Bureau. In one case the shipper furnished private certificates of inspection to evidence the quality of the grain. In the other case the shipper furnished certificates issued by an employee of a trade organization who had no official connection with the grain inspection service.

In both cases the grain had been shipped from a terminal market where official inspection and grading under the U. S. Grain Standards Act is available, and where the grain had been officially inspected by federally licensed inspectors. But, instead of using the official certificates to evidence the quality of the grain, the shipper furnished private or unofficial certificates which in certain instances were erroneous and represented the grain to be of a better quality than that found by official inspection.

### A Missouri Elevator's Truck Costs

A Missouri grain buyer who operates two 1½ ton Chevrolet straight trucks in connection with his grain and feed business, and keeps careful records of his costs, averages six months of their operation as follows, per truck, per month:

Average per month, per Truck	
Tonnage carried .....	102.83
Miles traveled .....	1,671
Number trips .....	25
Load carried .....	4
Ton miles per trip .....	360.54
Cost per ton, per mile .....	.0202c

This elevator operator's average costs of .0202c per ton per mile includes all fixed charges such as insurance, licenses, average repairs, an allowance of .006c per mile for tire wear, and truck depreciation at the rate of 1c per mile. These costs also include labor, gasoline, oil, greasing, and personal expense of the driver. The 1½ ton straight trucks carry loads up to 5 tons and are loaded full, so far as possible, on every trip.

The trucks are used on both long and short hauls. The long hauls usually carry a load each way. The short hauls carrying feed or grain and often the truck runs empty one way.

During June of this year the trucks traveled many miles more than usual (the six month average includes June), due to their use in doing a wholesale business in twine, delivering from city warehouses to retailers. During the month of June the average per ton mile costs, including all items, dropped to .01c, two-fifths of this cost being taken up in fixed charges. During June, when the trucks were making long continuous trips over concrete pavements, the elevator manager noted that the gasoline consumption of the trucks dropped to 11.3 miles per gallon, whereas in the shorter trips, hauling feed out to farmers, and grain from the farms to the elevator, traveling over dirt and gravel roads, gasoline consumption rose to 7.83 miles per gallon.

These costs seem low. Apparently they reflect careful buying on all items. We would be glad to hear from other grain dealers who operate trucks and keep dependable records of their operating costs.

Allied Mills, Inc., earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$606,711, against \$2,354,954 the preceding fiscal year.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for past two weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat															
	Option	High	Low	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 23		
Chicago .....	92½	60	64¾	62¼	62	61¾	60¾	62¾	63¼	63¾	64¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾		
Winnipeg .....	87	65¼	71¾	70¼	68¾	68¾	65¾	67¼	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾		
Liverpool* .....	88¾	73¾	76¾	75½	74¾	74¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	75½	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	76	74¾	
Kansas City .....	88¾	56¾	60¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	57	58¾	60½	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾		
Minneapolis .....	100¾	64¾	69¾	67¾	67¼	66¾	65	66¾	68¼	68¾	69¼	68	67¾	68½	68½		
Duluth, durum .....	78¾	58¾	62¼	62¾	61¾	59¾	58¾	60¾	61¾	62	61¾	60½	60	60¾	60¾		
Milwaukee .....	92¼	60¼	64¾	62¼	62¼	61¾	60¾	62½	63¼	63¾	64½	64	63½	63½	63½		
		Corn															
Chicago .....	64	49¾	51¼	49¾	51¼	51¼	50¾	53¼	52	52	53¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼		
Kansas City .....	60¼	46¾	48¾	46¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¾	49	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾		
Milwaukee .....	63¾	49¾	51¾	49¾	51¾	51¾	50¾	53¾	52¾	52	53¾	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼		
		Oats															
Chicago .....	30½	22	23	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	23¾	23½	23½	23½	23½		
Winnipeg .....	36½	28¾	30½	29½	29	29½	28¾	29½	29½	29½	29¾	30¾	30¼	29¾	29¾		
Minneapolis .....	26¼	19¾	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾		
Milwaukee .....	30½	22½	23	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	23¼	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾		
		Rye															
Chicago .....	69¾	39¾	42¼	41½	42¼	41¾	39¾	41¾	42	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾		
Minneapolis .....	55¾	36	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	38¾	38	38	37¾	37	36¾	37¾	37¾		
Winnipeg .....	55½	40½	42¼	41½	41½	41½	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41	41	41	40¾		
Duluth .....	53	38	40¾	40¾	41	41	40	40	40¾	38	40½	40	40	40	40		
		Barley															
Minneapolis .....	46¾	32¼	35¾	35¾	35¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	32¾	32¼	32¾		
Winnipeg .....	49¾	36¾	41	40¾	39¾	39¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾		
		Soybeans															
Chicago .....	85½	75¾	79¾	77¾	77¼	77¾	75¾	76½	77	77	78	77¾	77¼	78			

\*At daily current rate of exchange. †December delivery.



# Storing Government Wheat in Country Elevators

Altho nonchalantly hazarding millions of dollars by lending farmers more than grain and cotton are worth in the market and lending without recourse, the government seems inconsistently careful in measures taken to avoid any small losses incident to warehousing.

While generously granting the wheat grower an opportunity to saddle a loss on the government by abandoning the wheat to the government, the same government demands of the warehouseman an agreement and a bond, the bond not only guaranteeing the fidelity of the warehouseman, but the fulfillment of the special agreement, or contract, with the government to act as its warehouseman.

The terms upon which loans will be made already have been given full publicity, and anyone desiring more detailed information may have it by obtaining from the C.C.C. or the R.F.C. a copy of C.C.C. Wheat Form No. 1.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATOR is required to sign the following contract:

## Country Warehouse Agreement

### CCC WHEAT FORM J 1938

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into by and between Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., a corporation acting as an agency of the United States (hereinafter called "Commodity") and .....

(Name and address)

(hereinafter called the "Warehouseman"),

### WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, Commodity proposes to make loans upon the security of wheat represented by negotiable, insured warehouse receipts issued by approved warehouses; and

WHEREAS, the Warehouseman desires to qualify and obtain the approval of Commodity for warehouses located at .....

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PREMISES and the acceptance by Commodity as security for loans, of warehouse receipts representing wheat issued by the Warehouseman, the parties hereto represent and agree as follows:

1. The Warehouseman represents that it is operating at each of the locations listed herein a country warehouse and that each such warehouse is licensed and operated in accordance with .....

All wheat represented by warehouse receipts issued by the Warehouseman will be in sound condition (not out of condition) at the time of the issuance of the receipts and will be kept in an adequate structure enclosed in such manner that the wheat is adequately protected from weather damage, and the Warehouseman further agrees that all wheat represented by such receipts will be kept in such warehouses at such locations and will be turned or otherwise given the necessary attention to prevent the same from heating or becoming otherwise damaged, subject to the right of the Warehouseman to deliver wheat of equal quality in accordance with section 8 hereof.

2. That the wheat represented by warehouse receipts, which state in their printed terms that the wheat is insured or are stamped with the word "Insured," shall be kept fully insured against loss or damage by fire, lightning, explosion, and windstorm, cyclone and tornado for the full market value thereof so long as such receipts are outstanding.

3. All charges of the undersigned Warehouseman on wheat up to, but not including, unloading in the warehouse of the Warehouseman issuing warehouse receipts pledged as security to notes on forms approved by Commodity will be paid to July 1, 1938, or the dates of such warehouse receipts, whichever is later. Thereafter, lien for all warehouse charges on wheat represented by warehouse receipts pledged as security to notes on forms approved by Commodity will not be claimed for more than the charges applicable under the Warehouseman's established tariff in effect on July 1, 1938 (as evidenced by specimen tariff signed and sworn to by the undersigned and attached to each copy hereof); or the statutory charges applicable to the wheat stored by the Warehouseman, whichever is lower.

4. The Warehouseman agrees that if any portion of the wheat in any warehouse is out of

condition or becoming so, the Warehouseman, at its expense, will proceed to handle the wheat and notify the interested parties as provided in regulation 5, sections 21, 22, and 23 of Regulations for Warehousemen Storing Grain, approved May 9, 1931, by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States of America, which are quoted at the end of this agreement.

5. All charges on wheat represented by warehouse receipts pledged as security to notes on forms approved by Commodity shall be payable either on July 1, 1939, and yearly thereafter, or upon the presentation of the warehouse receipts, whichever is earlier.

6. The grade and subclass of the wheat will be determined by the Warehouseman on the basis of the standards defined in the Official Grain Standards of the United States, effective October 1, 1937, subject to the limitation as to moisture content set forth in the Instructions of Commodity (1938 CCC Wheat Form 1).

7. Commodity may, by agents or otherwise, inspect and measure the wheat and the warehouse(s), and if any irregularities are found Commodity may, by agents or otherwise, reweigh the wheat contained therein. Commodity may, by agents or otherwise, examine the records of the Warehouseman at any time, including insurance policies and records. The Warehouseman agrees that if the wheat is ordered shipped by Commodity for the purpose of reconcentration or otherwise, shipments will be made promptly and storage charges will stop on receipt of shipping instructions and surrender of the warehouse receipts. If, however, the wheat is loaded within a reasonable time, as determined by Commodity, storage will be paid to date of loading.

8. The Warehouseman agrees to deliver from the warehouse issuing warehouse receipts pledged as security to notes on forms approved by Commodity, country-run wheat of the same quantity and grade and subclass as shown in such warehouse receipts, it being understood that, since wheat is a fungible commodity, the identical wheat delivered by producers need not be redelivered. The undersigned agrees that, in the event the wheat delivered is subsequently determined by an inspector licensed under the provisions of the U. S. Grain Standards Act, at the point of delivery or nearest available location, to be other than country-run wheat of the grade and subclass set forth in the warehouse receipts, to reimburse Commodity for any loss on account of loans made thereon to the extent of the difference in value between the wheat delivered and the wheat agreed to be delivered.

\*Insert "U. S. Warehouse Act" or "laws of the State of ....." or "unlicensed," whichever is applicable.

Such difference in values under the foregoing paragraph shall be based on the terminal market quotations customarily applicable to wheat stored by the Warehouseman at the time of delivery after deducting the customary differentials for transportation, weighing, handling, etc., if any, to such terminal market.

9. The term "country warehouse," as used herein, shall be defined as set forth in the Instructions (1938 CCC Wheat Form 1).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this agreement, in triplicate, this .... day of ....., 1938.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,

By .....

Agent.

.....

Warehouseman.

By .....

(Title)

The implication from paragraph 5 of the agreement is that the government may hold the wheat in store indefinitely as long as the storage charges are paid annually.

## The Bond

The government requires the warehouseman to show assets in excess of liabilities of \$5,000 to more, and to furnish a bond of \$10,000 or more, conditioned that

The Principal shall faithfully perform—

(a) all of the Principal's obligations as a warehouseman, and

(b) such additional obligations as a warehouseman as may be assumed by the Principal under the contract with the Obligor dated ....., 1938, copy of which is hereto annexed as Exhibit A and made a part hereof.

In respect to all wheat now or at any time here-

after affected by any loan transaction entered into by

(1) the Obligor, or  
(2) any lending agency whose wheat loans may be eligible for sale to the Obligor, Pursuant to the 1938 program of wheat financing approved by the Obligor, upon the security of warehouse receipts representing wheat.

The foregoing applies to loan wheat.

Insurance wheat, owned outright by the government in the first instance, is on an entirely different basis, the government being satisfied with the existing statutory regulations protecting holders of warehouse receipts.

## Waited Too Long to Collect Note

On Dec. 31, 1919, Harley E. Jackson gave the Farmers Elevator Co., at Scranton, Ia., a note for \$500 at 8 per cent interest payable 60 days after date.

One Yeadon, who had become holder of the note, brought suit Aug. 21, 1936, 15 years later, against the Farmers Elevator Co. to receive various amounts of interest accruing since Jan. 1, 1927, amounting to \$362, but the Supreme Court of Iowa on Feb. 15, 1938, decided against plaintiff Yeadon as the suit was barred by the statute of limitations.

Sec. 11007, Code 1935, provides that actions upon written contracts may be brought within 10 years after cause accrues and not afterwards. The action on the note accrued Mar. 1, 1920, and time for action ran to Mar. 1, 1930. Thus the suit was brought more than 6 years too late.—277 N. W. Rep. 709.

## Washington News

The A.A.A. stated Aug. 15: "If the 1938 corn crop turns out to be larger than present estimates indicate the acreage allotment probably will be smaller than in 1938. If the 1938 crop is materially below present estimates, the 1939 allotment will be increased."

The A.A.A. announced Aug. 15 that farmers will be paid 26 to 30 cents per bushel for not growing wheat next year. The acreage is to be cut from the 80,000,000 seeded this year to 55,000,000. For not growing corn farmers will be paid 13 to 16 cents per bushel. This year's wheat payment was 12 cents per bushel. The available \$712,000,000 comes from general taxation, to which the social security tax will contribute largely.

In modifying its loan regulation to include lower grades of wheat the A.A.A. makes the discount for No. 4 winter wheat 5c from No. 3, making a total discount of 8c from No. 2, which is the basic grade for winter wheat. The loan price for the lower grade of winter wheat will include both terminal and farm storage wheat, but lower grades of spring must be stored only on farms. It is stipulated that the wheat must conform to the next highest grade in all respects except test weight. This regulation is interpreted to exclude No. 4 grain grading down on account of damage, rye mixture or other grade factors tending to degrade the wheat.

With the price of wheat falling fast Secretary of Agriculture Wallace gave the newspapers a story timed for best Monday morning publicity on a "closely guarded" plan to subsidize exports of 100,000,000 bus. of wheat. Without subsidy the low price seems sufficient stimulus, exports of wheat including flour having amounted to 104,748,000 bus., during the 12 months ending June 30, against 21,584,000 bus. in the preceding crop year. A few days later Wallace said: "It is our hope that we can work co-operatively with Canada in this matter to preserve the interests of both countries." Sec'y of State Hull stands on his record of consistent opposition to export subsidies.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Amboy, Ind.—The soybean and corn crops look good.—Amboy Grain Co.

Scottsburg, Ind.—Grasshoppers in great numbers have appeared in the fields of Franklin County. In some fields the pests have done great damage to corn.—W. B. C.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 14—Having some hot weather out here. Corn has been cut by dry weather also. Need rain very bad in and around Lincoln.—F. J. Clute.

Mendota, Ill., Aug. 11.—Oats crop very poor here. Corn making good progress, but late, and will need a lot of good weather with a very late fall to mature.—B. P. Greenfield.

Winnipeg, Can., Aug. 9—Early inspections of new crop reveal a good percentage of the top grades. Out of 211 cars inspected up to August 8, two were One Hard, 93 One Northern, 58 Two Northern, 15 Three Northern, 30 Durums and the balance of 23 other grades.—James Richardson & Sons.

Bluffton, Ind., Aug. 12—We threshed five fields of wheat, a total of 71 acres; the yield was poor to fair. Our low yield produced six bushels to the acre and our top yield went twenty-one bushels to the acre. The grain was all of good quality and brought from 57 to 60c per bushel. The average yield for the 71 acres was 14½ bushels to the acre. This will compare favorably with the average for northeastern Indiana.—A. M. F.

Fargo, N. D.—We have again witnessed the devastating effect of the grasshopper. The southwestern one-quarter of the state of North Dakota is completely gone as far as grain production is concerned. Many other sections outside this area are hard hit by the same pest and unless the means may be had to plow up state-owned land and land owned by insurance companies and absentee landlords, we can expect the same menace for the crop season of 1939.—*Grainmen's Mirror*.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—Progress and condition of corn is generally average to very good, tho there was some deterioration, especially in certain drier west-central areas. Many stalks are carrying two good sized ears and much of the earlier is in the roasting ear stage. Small grain threshing was practically completed except for some oats in the north. Soybeans continue in average to excellent condition, with many of the earlier sown plants podding well and the latter beginning to bloom.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12—Weather conditions during the past two weeks have been ideal for harvesting and threshing operations over the Northwest Spring Wheat States. Some good yields are reported from many sections of Minnesota where small grains made steady progress during the growing season. Rust caused some trouble but not as much as expected. Quite a few areas were damaged by hail; grasshoppers have been a minor threat so far, but may attack the corn later. Altogether Minnesota is harvesting and marketing a very good crop of small grains.—*Cargill Crop Bulletin*.

Columbus, O., Aug. 11—August 1 conditions pointed to a corn crop of 150,156,000 bus. The indicated yield is 43.0 bus. per acre, the same as in 1937. Production last year, when the acreage was 8 per cent larger than in 1938, was 163,228,000 bus. while the 10-year 1927-36 average is 127,177,000 bus. Corn is rather uneven in some areas due to late planting but, on the whole, is making rapid progress due to favorable weather conditions. Ohio's winter wheat crop is placed at 46,546,000 bus. against 46,056,000 bus. in 1937 and the 10-year average of 34,585,000 bus. The preliminary estimate for yield per acre this season is 19.5 bus. compared with 19.0 bus. in 1937 and 19.2 bus., the 10-year average. Spring wheat, grown in a limited area in northwestern Ohio, promises 76,000 bus.; in 1937 there were 80,000 bus. of spring wheat.—Glenn S. Ray, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 12—The winter wheat crop of 22,050,000 bus. now being harvested will greatly exceed the previous record production of 13,440,000 bus. in 1927 and accounts for a much larger than usual proportion of total wheat production this year. Yield per acre at 22.5 bus. is the highest since 1915, while the acreage for harvest of 980,000 acres is a new record. In addition to favorable yields, the crop on early threshing returns is showing high test weights and protein content. The spring wheat estimate of 55,530,000 bus. compares with the 1937 crop of 15,527,000 bus.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 11.—The average yield of fall wheat for the entire province is now estimated at 27 bus. per acre, as compared with 26 bus. in 1937, and a preceding 15-year average of 25.1 bus. The harvested acreage of 742,062 acres is the highest since 1927, and compares with 718,813 acres last year. Total production will amount to approximately 20,036,000 bus., which is the largest crop since 1926. The crop situation expressed as a per cent of the long time average yield, for the province as of Aug. 1, 1938, is as follows: spring wheat, 98; oats, 98; barley, 97; mixed grains, 98; soybeans, 97; buckwheat, 96.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Flaxseed production is indicated on Aug. 1 to be 8,185,000 bus. or slightly more than a 7 per cent increase over the indicated production on July 1. Improved prospects are indicated in all the principal northwest flax producing states, as well as in Kansas and California. The total crop now in prospect is still only 60 per cent of the 10-year (1927-36) average production of 13,751,000 bus. The much smaller crop is due entirely to sharp reductions in the acreages planted and for harvest, rather than to smaller per acre yields. It is estimated that 995,000 acres were left for harvest this year compared to a 10-year average harvested acreage of 2,218,000.—U. S. D. A.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 13.—We are just in the middle of what should be our oats harvest, and stations that four or five years ago bought 45,000 to 50,000 bus. of oats will not get over 2,000 to 3,000 bus. They have been standing in the fields now until the weeds are as high as the shock, test weight running 22 lbs. to 26 lbs. very badly stained. Of course they have had more moisture than they should. Most dealers are so anxious to get a few oats to grind they are taking them straight, or at a slight discount. Eastern Indiana will not have near enough oats for chicken feed during the coming year. This is usually a surplus section.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 10.—The indicated production of corn is 31,506,000 bus. compared with 30,960,000 bus. harvested in 1937; the indicated yield is 18.5 bus. compared with 18.0 bus. in 1937. July rains were beneficial in the central and eastern counties assuring a good crop in those areas. In the western, southwestern and south central counties rains were scattered and upland corn was injured by hot weather and lack of rain. The production of grain sorghums for grain is estimated as 16,400,000 bus. compared with 13,490,000 bus., the 10-year average. The acreage is estimated as 1,312,000 acres. The average yield per acre is indicated as 12.5 bus. Yield prospects improved in the eastern part of the state during July but declined somewhat in the western counties.—K. D. Blood, C. E. Burkhead, Agri. statisticians, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Bureau Agri. Economics.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—Kansas winter wheat did not come up to earlier expectations and the crop is now estimated at 149,394,000 bushels compared with the July 1 forecast of 163,576,000 bushels and 158,040,000 bushels produced in 1937 according to the August 1 crop report issued cooperatively today by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Board of Agriculture. Practically all areas shared in the decline with the exception of the extreme east central counties where yields have been somewhat higher than were indicated a month ago. The greatest decline in wheat yield since July 1 has occurred in the western third of the State. A corn crop of 52,101,000 bushels is forecast which is about double last year's crop but far below the ten year average production. The indicated yield per acre of corn at 21.0 bushels is the highest since 1928 and compares with 14.7 bushels the 10-year 1927-36 average. This year's acreage, however, is only about one-third as large as the 5-year 1929-33 average.—Division of Statistics, Kan. State Board of Agri.

Yorkton, Sask.—Personal observation in east and northeast Saskatchewan and opportunity to examine reports from Manitoba and balance of Saskatchewan convinces me the wheat crop of western Canada has been much over-estimated and that threshing returns and test weights will fall much below current opinion. Stem rust has taken a frightful toll and the virulence of the attack and the area covered far exceeds the 1935 experience. A large acreage will not be cut at all and test weights as low as 45 to 50 lbs. will be frequent over large areas. I believe that yield in the three provinces will fall well below 295 million of "millable" wheat.—B. W. Snow, statistician, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 20.—We asked each of our plants to write us on Friday. Most of them wrote, and those who did said corn is improving day by day. Late corn is going to be the best corn, is the opinion of several, and the hybrid corn used pretty generally in Indiana this year is going to be a better yield than the old fashioned corn. It is standing up better. It is carrying an immense load of blades so that it has some moisture in the stalk to mature the corn without any more rain. There is more evidence that this is the greatest failure in oats we have ever experienced in Indiana, but to take the place of oats we have unquestionably the largest, most terrific crop of soybeans we ever had. Whether they will produce many beans for threshing or not, we can't tell yet, but they will produce a large amount of hay.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12.—The two outstanding developments of the past month have been the phenomenal improvement in corn prospects, due to far better than average growing conditions during July, and the very disappointing outturn of the oat crop, which lodged and rusted in northern and central Illinois, resulting in much lower yields than anticipated and in very low test weights. Even so, however, the State oat yield was 30.5 bushels, slightly above the ten-year average. Rye and barley yield prospects also declined during July, but are still above average. On the other hand, both spring and winter wheat turned out better than earlier anticipated, due largely to the failure of expected heavy rust damage to materialize. Test weights of winter wheat are averaging about 58 pounds per bushel compared with last year's 54 pound average. The per cent of the wheat crop harvested by combines hit a new high of about 47 per cent compared with 30 per cent last year. Soybeans are remarkably free from weeds, have made excellent growth, and are now podding in the commercial area of central Illinois. Prospects never looked better.—Thomas C. M. Robinson, Ass't Agri. Statistician, Ill. Dept. of Agri.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 20.—Over half of the Illinois corn crop is now in or past the roasting-ear stage. The crop everywhere is relatively shallow rooted due to surplus moisture early in the season. On light soil in areas that are dry you find corn badly fired. Some very promising prospects in the central third of the state and in the southeast, however the state will not begin to produce the bumper crop of corn harvested last year. Some late corn that will require favorable weather to mature. Considerable old corn around over the territory, but no disposition on the part of growers to sell. Growers eligible are sealing their corn. The Commodity Credit Corporation has extended the time to November 1st for loans made to producers under the 1937-38 corn loan program. No oats moving other than via truck, as truckers are paying several cents premium over present market values. Present favorable soy bean prospects would indicate the largest crop ever produced in Illinois. Pods are filling well, with three beans to the pod predominating in most of the fields. A much larger percentage of fields are freer from weeds than usual. Stands are heavy, the plants have made vigorous growth and have a good healthy color. The acreage through the commercial area is large and with the abundance of hay crops this year, a much smaller percentage of bean acreage will be cut for hay. How many beans will be plowed under to conform with the farm program is of course too early to determine at this time. The soy bean crop got off to a good start right from the time they were planted and soil and climatic conditions have been ideal for the development ever since, which accounts for the favorable condition up to this time.—Baldwin Elevator Co.



Petersburg, Ind.—Pike County farmers have just completed harvesting their third crop of alfalfa and many fields have averaged a ton per acre each cutting. Under favorable weather conditions the fourth cutting of alfalfa will be made about Oct. 1. Corn is ripening under most favorable conditions. Rains during the hot months have made big hill crops, while much damage was done to corn in the lowlands.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kans., Aug. 16.—Harvest season is now history, wheat being the main money crop for Kansas. This harvest was a sad disappointment. Since June 14 wheat has declined 20c per bushel and quality has deteriorated mostly about 10c per bushel. It costs about six dollars to seed and harvest an acre of wheat. A renter seldom gets more than cost this year after giving land owner his share. Seeded acreage will be cut this fall, though few are signing up on the Wallace plan. The insurance plan has not been popular either. It is the general opinion that 25 to 30% of the wheat is still on the farms. A larger amount than usual was stored in country and terminal elevators. Would estimate this amount to be 15% of the crop.—The Derby Grain Co., By: F. A. Derby.

## Buckwheat Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board reports that production of buckwheat is indicated to be 7,406,000 bus. A crop of this size would be about 9 per cent larger than the 1937 crop of 6,777,000, but would exceed the production of only 3 other years, 1930, 1932 and 1936, since 1883. Production averaged 8,569,000 bus. during the 10-year period, 1927-36.

The acreage for harvest is estimated to be 426,000. This is about the same as the area harvested last year but is next to the smallest acreage on record. The acreage harvested in 1936, which was the smallest on record, was 375,000 acres. The Pennsylvania acreage is 11 per cent larger than last year, but the New York acreage is 2 per cent smaller.

Following are the acreages in thousand acres and production in thousand bushels in important states:

State	1938	Yield per Acre Indicated	Production 1927-36	1937	1938
Maine	10	21.0	216	165	210
New York	141	17.5	2,670	2,448	2,468
Pennsylvania	144	19.5	2,813	2,275	2,808
Ohio	16	18.5	407	248	296
Indiana	12	14.0	222	156	163
Michigan	14	14.0	292	202	196
Wisconsin	11	13.0	203	150	143
Minnesota	16	10.5	429	158	168
Maryland	5	21.0	121	98	105
Virginia	13	15.0	182	189	195
West Virginia	17	18.0	380	298	306
United States	426	17.4	8,569	6,777	7,406

The corn refining industry in July ground 4,744,081 bus. of corn for domestic consumption, against 3,432,698 in July, 1937, and 5,220,262 in June, this year, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. For the first seven months grind was 36,686,512 bus., against 40,389,583 in the like period of 1937.

## Imports and Exports of Grain

Imports and exports of grain during June and for six months ending June, 1938, compared with the like period a year earlier, shown in parentheses, as reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels were as follows:

IMPORTS: June, Barley, 643 (1,774,413); corn, 41,098 (13,823,974); oats, 18 (2,752); rye, none (95); wheat, 86,050 (2,078,361).

EXPORTS: June 1, Barley, 605,602 (85,884); corn, 13,342,985 (10,310); oats, 382,397 (12,225); rye, 285,740 (58,660); wheat and flour, 7,386,058 (880,525).

IMPORTS: Jan. 1 to June 30, Barley, 125,749 (9,219,681); corn, 268,045 (52,165,452); oats, 4,995 (51,958); rye, none (206,854); wheat, 226,922 (14,233,952).

EXPORTS: Jan. 1 to June 30, Barley, 7,481,368 (1,339,982); corn, 97,511,273 (76,528); oats, 4,674,234 (40,540); rye, 2,563,563 (247,116); wheat and flour, 52,275,660 (2,155,089).

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Vancouver, B. C.—For the first time in the port's grain history Vancouver's wheat bins recently were swept clean, every one of the big elevators was empty, awaiting the arrival of the new crop.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 13.—Very few oats moving. Truckers are doing most of the business in oats now and from all indications quite a few in country elevators will be marketed thru truck channels.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

New Sharon, Ia.—The E. H. Felton elevator shipped out 27 carloads of wheat during July, according to Glendale Felton, mgr. The top price was 60c and most of it sold for 58 and 59c per bushel. Wheat yield was less than last year, but quality was better.—L. A. G.

New Orleans, La.—Shipments by vessel of grain loaded at New Orleans during July, 1938, as compared to July, 1937, in bushels were as follows: total, 1938, wheat, 172,768-40; corn, 1,970,291-08; oats, 5,729-00; for 1937, wheat, 3,175-00; corn, 43,156-00; oats, 4,112-00.—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics on Aug. 19 estimated the carry-over of old wheat July 1 at 154,072,000 bus, compared with a revised estimate of 83,214,000 a year ago. Included in the July 1 carryover were 59,258,000 bus. on farm, 31,933,000 in country elevators and mills, 22,190,000 in commercial stocks and 40,791,000 bus in merchant mills.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Receipts and shipments of grain in July, 1938, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, were: 1937 in parentheses—wheat, 2,160,000 (2,005,000); corn, 1,384,500 (358,000); oats, 846,000 (804,000); rye, 84,000 (27,000); barley, 8,000 (....); soybeans, 2,800 (....); shipments, wheat 286,000 (465,000); corn, 1,218,000 (339,000); oats, 848,000 (670,000); rye, 33,000 (21,000); soybean, 5,900 (....).—W. H. Howard, sec'y, Indianapolis Board of Trade.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain for July, 1938, as compared to July, 1937, in bushels, are as follows, 1937 being in parentheses: receipts, wheat, 509,779 (183,866); corn, 1,198,856 (1,276,500); oats, 192,675 (43,225); rye, 31,700 (10,200); barley, .... (37,400); flaxseed, 145,000 (576,400); millfeed, tons, .... (25); shipments, wheat, 492,000 (457,000); corn, 1,231,000 (....); oats, 3,000 (....); rye, .... (....); barley, 7,000 (....); flaxseed, .... (....); cloverseed, 538 (300); millfeeds, .... (....).

Vancouver, B. C.—Total receipts and shipments of Canadian grain at Vancouver and New Westminster for the month of July, 1938, and crop year ending July 31, in bushels, is as follows: receipts, 1938 wheat, 7,496,785; oats, 1,696,429; barley, 2,366,628; flaxseed, 1,077; rye, 49,017; in 1937, wheat, 28,773,425; oats, 1,306,788; barley, 92,397; flaxseed, 1,226; rye, 28,020; shipments, 1938, wheat, 10,878,873; oats, 1,815,220; barley, 2,272,373; flaxseed, 946; rye, 39,413; 1937, wheat, 33,147,200; oats, 2,376,044; barley, 114,490; flaxseed, 1,117; rye, 44,767.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—The movement of the new crop started out earlier this year than usual because of the advanced season due to favorable planting conditions. Heavy receipts have been recorded since the first of the month and far outruns the movement for the same period last year which began later. From Aug. 1 beginning of the crop year to Aug. 20, inclusive, elevators have unloaded 14,716,421 bus. of all grains against only 4,285,758 bus. in the corresponding period last year. Shipments, 5,591,329, compared with 2,449,711 bus. last year. Considerable grain is being stored under government loan plan, because of the current low price position. Growers hope to hold stocks for advanced prices. Elevator stocks aggregate 13,067,930 bus. Aug. 20, against 4,467,947 bus. in 1937. Sales of grain to eastern trade still holds slow and shipping operations have not yet got under way on any large scale. Vessel men report boat chartering slow.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12.—Due to low prices farmers are holding back as much grain as possible. Yet, in spite of this fact receipts at the terminal markets are the greatest they have been for many years at this early date. The peak movement of grain coming to Minneapolis and Duluth is generally around the beginning of September, but this year the movement is about two weeks earlier. Grades are averaging fairly high. —Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain at Fort William during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, 1937 being shown in parentheses, were: receipts, wheat, 4,787,887 (5,045,474); corn, 1,510 (....); oats, 1,599,254 (927,155); rye, 85,307 (147,299); barley, 1,181,140 (281,593); flaxseed, 52,014 (78,806); mixed grain, 22,080 (21,677); shipments, wheat, 4,707,196 (5,397,320); corn, 1,510 (2,216); oats, 962,164 (798,025); rye, 189,024 (109,705); barley, 920,811 (1,091,313); flaxseed, 68,860 (82,579); mixed grain, .... (3,886).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 12.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 12, 1938, decreased 879,716 bus. as compared with the preceding week and decreased 11,593,367 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 17,634,337 bus. compared with 18,514,053 bus. for the preceding week and 29,227,704 bus. for the week ending Aug. 13, 1937. The stocks of 17,634,337 bus. include 7,365,149 bus. of Durum wheat. Wheat receipts in the prairie province for the week ending Aug. 12, 1938, amounted to 1,394,867 bus., an increase of 1,022,757 bus. over the preceding week when 372,110 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,184,503 bus. Marketings in the three prairie provinces for the two weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to Aug. 14, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba, 728,096 (338,993); Saskatchewan, 410,101 (593,043); Alberta 628,780 (455,120) bus. For the two weeks ending Aug. 14, 1938 and the same period in 1937, 1,766,977 and 1,387,156 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Governor Langer of North Dakota in a radio address recently stated that the state-owned mill and elevator at Grand Forks would buy all No. 1 amber durum wheat offered at 65 cents per bushel in carload lots.

## Wisconsin Barley Still in the Fields

Chilton, Wis., Aug. 20.—Five rainy days this week, with fully 20% of the grain still in the fields. Most of it has been turned six or eight times, and still it does not dry out sufficiently to be taken into the barns or stacked, much of it already sprouting, some rotting, and all badly weather stained, is giving farmers something to worry about, and grain analysts something to think about.

This year's U. S. barley crop is estimated at 248 million bushels compared to 219 million last year. The Wisconsin crop of malting barley is of better quality than a year ago. Some of it will grade No. 1 malting; considerable will grade No. 2 malting, and most of it will grade No. 3 malting. Test weights will run from 43 to 48 lbs., which compares with 40 to 44 lbs. a year ago. Wisconsin barley is bringing from 3 to 10c more per bushel than its nearest competitor, Iowa.

If the estimate of 20% of the crop still in the field is correct, it will reduce the Wisconsin barley crop from 23 million bushels to about 19 million bushels, of which perhaps three quarters will be malting grade. Top prices this week were 66c at Milwaukee, with maltsters inclined to hold the price at 65c for top grades.

The oat crop was exceptionally good, but much of that also is still out in the field waiting for dry weather and sunshine.

Corn is growing mighty tall in Wisconsin this year, and ears are long and heavy. Most of the seed planted was hybrid, and it is plain to be seen that it is much superior to the common varieties of field corn. Most of the corn will go to fill the silos, but because of the big crop, it is expected that fully 25% will be saved for ripe corn.—Knauf & Tesch Company.



# The Amarillo Grain Exchange

After grain has left the farm where grown and been loaded into a car at the country elevator, economy in freight and handling costs demands early information as to factors of grade and quality that determine the destination to which the car can be moved to realize the highest price, considering the cost of transportation.

Hence it is that grain exchanges have pushed their way westward to meet the demand for weights and grades officially placed on a shipment to mark its entry into the channels of commerce. So it is that the Amarillo Grain Exchange was formed in 1920 to perform these necessary services for grain originating in the Panhandle of Texas, an area nearly as large as the state of Indiana, and when market conditions warrant reaching also into Southeastern Colorado and the northwestern strip of Oklahoma.

Radiating from Amarillo are six lines of railroad operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf, the Panhandle & Santa Fe, and the Fort Worth & Denver City, affording inlets and outlets in all directions.

During the first eight years of its existence, the Grain Exchange operated as an association, then procured a state charter and operated as a corporation.

John F. Ross, one of the moving lights in the formation of the exchange, became its first chief grain inspector, which position he held for 11 years, or until 1931.

Ed R. Humphries, of the Great West Mill & Elevator Co., was the first president, and Allen Early, of the Early Grain Co., was made secretary. Among those who attended the organization meeting and signed the articles of agreement were Eugene Blaisdell, J. N. Beasley, J. D. Hunter, H. L. Kearns, and Bill Brownell.

Operating on such a small scale at the beginning, it was necessary for each member to put up about \$100 cash to provide funds with which to open and furnish an office and

to pay expenses until fees earned by the office would make it self-sustaining.

Following the organization meeting, Mr. Ross made a trip to Fort Worth, where he studied grain grading under H. C. Adams, of the J. N. Beasley Co., who was federal grain supervisor there at that time. Mr. Ross took his examination for federal license at Kansas City, and the inspection department of the Amarillo Grain Exchange opened for business on Aug 20, 1920.

Until this day, Mr. Ross has his original grade book, which he carried with him and in which he kept his records in a clear and easily read handwriting. This book shows that the first two cars of wheat inspected were for the Great West Mill & Elevator Co., the grade being No. 2 dark hard wheat. At the end of the month, he had inspected 25 cars of wheat, "all smutty, but one, which was heating," and two cars of corn. Total inspections for the year were 634 cars.

The biggest year in the history of the exchange was 1931, when a total of 24,183 cars of grain were inspected in Amarillo. The biggest single day that year was on July 9, when 515 cars were inspected.

That was the year that the Panhandle of Texas produced approximately 63,000,000 bus. of wheat, the greatest amount in the history of this area. In 1908 the yield of the entire state was only about 6,000,000 bus.

There were 665 inspections dated July 6, 1937, according to the records of the exchange, but this large number is explained by the fact that July 4, a holiday, fell on Saturday, and both Saturday's and Sunday's inspections were dated on the following Monday. A similar situation this year caused 1,007 inspections to be dated on Tuesday, July 5, 1938.

During the fiscal year which closed on April 30 of this year, a total of 16,485 inspections were made.

During the early years of the exchange, Mr. Ross did all of the inspection and grad-

ing work and kept all records. During the rush seasons, he hired extra help to assist in sampling, but he did all the work himself about eight months out of every year.

The first ten years of the exchange, inspections totaled from 2,000 to 3,000 cars annually, while much grain passed thru to terminals without inspection. However, local grain men who were interested in the exchange had all of their grains stopped for inspection and grading.

Additional inspectors were employed during the three-month rush season in two big years, 1927 and 1930, but in all other years from 1920 to 1931, Mr. Ross did all the inspecting and grading himself.

The Amarillo Grain Exchange opened its first office in the rear of the Amarillo Hotel building, fronting north on Third Avenue. Here only a single room was used. After about a year in this location, the office was moved to the third floor of the Blackburn Building, Seventh Avenue and Polk Street, where it remained four years. At this location, a double room was occupied. The next move was to the Amarillo Building, just as that structure was being completed, and two years later the offices were moved to the Fisk Building when it was completed. This was late in 1927 or early in 1928. At first only a double room was used, but later the space was expanded to make room for a protein laboratory installed in 1931. Until that time, all laboratory work was done by independent laboratories.

C. M. Goodnight was made chief inspector in 1931, succeeding Mr. Ross, who had served in that capacity 11 years. Mr. Goodnight is chief inspector at this time and has been in that position continuously since 1931.

Recently the exchange has moved into its modern new home at 512 East Fourth Avenue, a brick building constructed to fit the needs of the exchange. Here, the workers have far more space than they have ever had before and the facilities are not only the best that have ever been used here but are the standard equipment employed by all grain inspection departments.

Mr. Ross came to Amarillo in 1908 as farm



Protein and Moisture Testing Laboratory of Amarillo Grain Exchange  
[See outside front cover]





Grading Department in Commodious Office Building of the Amarillo Grain Exchange

superintendent at the Amarillo Cereal Field Station of the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he held until the experiment station was abandoned by the government in 1920. The government experiment farm was located on land now occupied by several grain elevators northeast of the city.

Grain commodities classed as "non-standards" but which have recognized trade standards as to grade are cane seed, sudan grass seed, johnson grass seed, sunflower seed, pinto beans, lima beans, popcorn, milo heads, kafir heads, ear corn and hay.

When the protein laboratory was opened on December 15, 1931, C. A. Hammer of Kansas City, who installed it, was employed as chemist. Mr. Hammer remained here about a year and was succeeded by F. O. Rose, who has since been in charge of the protein laboratory.

This year, with a wheat yield of approximately 25,000,000 bushels in the Panhandle

area, a total of 32 employees were used during the rush season. This number included the five regular employees. They are: C. M. Goodnight, chief inspector; G. G. Griffin, assistant inspector; F. O. Rose, chemist; Gus Goodnight, sampler; and Mrs. J. C. Rousseau, assistant secretary-treasurer. F. B. Simpson is the federal grain supervisor with offices in the exchange.

Mr. Simpson came to Amarillo on June 1 from Memphis, Tenn., the office of grain supervisor having been opened here by the Department of Agriculture. His function is to supervise grades and to entertain appeals on grains inspected by the Amarillo exchange.

The grain exchange became incorporated on February 7, 1928, and the articles were signed by H. L. Kearns, Lester Stone and J. N. Beasley. U. S. Strader was chosen president; C. R. Slay, vice-president; J. N. Beasley, secretary, and H. K. Kearns and W. A. Barlow directors.

The present official personnel is headed by Joe S. Morris, president; H. L. Kearns, vice-president; H. C. Adams, secretary-treasurer, and J. E. Davis and W. E. Colley, directors.

The grain exchange's new home at 512 East Fourth Avenue is most conveniently located for members and for shippers of grain to Amarillo to contact the inspection office and protein laboratory.

To meet the cost of the 40-hour week some industries in France after 2-years' enforcement have had to raise prices with the result that demand had fallen off, leading to unemployment and a movement by labor for the extensive modification of the law that is now being worked out. Evidently the path to the more abundant life is not by way of compulsory idleness and compulsory reduction of production, so the regimentation of industry by the bureaucrats will probably be discontinued.

General Office of Amarillo Grain Exchange, Amarillo, Texas  
[See outside front cover]



## Alcohol Outlet for Surplus Grain

By VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, Dallas, Tex.,  
before Panhandle Grain & Feed  
Dealers Ass'n.

Power alcohol is called Agrol, the first syllable of "agricultural" and the last of "alcohol." At Atchison, Kan., a \$500,000 plant financed largely by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York, is making 5,000 gallons of Agrol fluid a day from Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska grain sorghums and corn, artichokes, rye, sweet potatoes or blackstrap molasses. It is the country's first important demonstration of a farm chemurgic industry, giving farmers a brand new source of cash income and pointing the way to the restoration of lost markets for grain grown on some 30,000,000 acres of land in the corn belt when automobiles, motor trucks and tractors displaced some 10,000,000 horses and mules on the farm and in towns. In other words, autos, trucks, and tractors will be made to eat the equivalent of the grain and feed which farm work-stock formerly consumed.

Blending with gasoline at least 10 per cent of anhydrous ethyl grain alcohol would give the farmer an assured market for some 700,000,000 bus. of corn or its equivalent.

The National consumption of gasoline is estimated at some twenty billion gallons annually. A 10 per cent blend motor fuel would call for two billion gallons of agricultural alcohol. Since a bushel of corn or grain sorghums produces approximately 2.5 to 3 gallons of alcohol it will be seen that there looms a market for about the same quantity of grains which the displaced horses and mules ate.

In the operation of the Atchison Agrol Plant there has been used largely grain sorghums grown within a radius of fifty miles or more. Farmers have been receiving 85c per hundred pounds of grain sorghums and 52c a bushel for No. 2 yellow, white or mixed corn. Most recent cost sheet shows that at Atchison it costs about 22.3 cents a gallon to manufacture. In a short time, as volume and demand increase, the cost of making this fluid will be further lowered largely thru the two valuable by-products from grain used in the process, a cattle feed containing up to 35 per cent protein and averaging 28 to 30 pounds from a bushel of grain, and carbon dioxide (dry ice) which is being used at Atchison and Kansas City to refrigerate shipments of perishable vegetables, fruits and other farm products.

**Chemical Foundation Helps.**—The Atchison Agrol Co. was made a reality thru the direct aid of the Chemical Foundation of New York through the efforts of the late Francis P. Garvan, its president. He gave large sums to the Farm Chemurgic Movement, which came into existence in May of 1935 at Dearborn, Mich. It was an effort to solve agricultural problems thru applied science and research. Agriculture, science and industry were to co-operate for their common good. The Agrol is the first important contribution made by the Farm Chemurgic Movement to bridge the gap between Agriculture and Industry. The Chemical Foundation invested some \$350,000 in the Atchison Agrol Plant. Total investment to date approximates \$500,000, some paid in by small stockholders on nearby farms. Monthly income of the plant is now placed at \$50,000. It produces 4,500 gallons of anhydrous ethyl grain alcohol a day and distributes it in fifteen midwest and northern states. More than 2,000 filling stations in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Maryland and Wyoming are selling the new motor fuel which is to give farmers a new source of badly needed income.

Scientific claims made for Agrol are that it improves standard grades of gasoline when blended with these in a ratio of anywhere from 5 to 17 per cent. The slower combustibility of alcohol is said to give smoother engine performance, absence of carbon, gummy accretions and knock, greater mileage.

Sales in Illinois are not subject to the retailers occupational tax when made by a corporation outside the state, is the allegation of the Holland Furnace Co., Holland, Mich., in a suit to restrain the state director of finance from collecting the sales tax.

## Celebrate Opening of New Elevator

Lake Park, Dickinson county, Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. was host to several thousand farmers of that section recently in an effort to celebrate the grand opening of the new elevator of the Farmers Exchange Co.

The new elevator is a 25,000 bus. elevator, having 14 bins and is built adjacent to the old plant.

Two 10-bushel Richardson automatic scales are for shipping purposes and a 20-ton receiving scale with a concrete deck and a Strong-Scott dump expedites the unloading of trucks.

An office building 30 ft. square was provided with a very fine set of furniture built into the building. The entire new office is finished with Celotex. Wash rooms and a heating plant are located in the basement of the office. The private office is used as a directors' room, and a large warehouse extends between the office building and the elevator. The basement under the elevator, the driveway and the office provide additional storage room.

The entire outside of the building, including the old elevator, is covered with Continental galvanized iron.

A Strong-Scott manlift affords easy access to cupola.

The new type 11x6 inch Calumet buckets are being used in the leg. The elevator head is fitted with a Winters head drive and a 10 H.P. motor. A wonder cleaner was installed. A Gerber distributor carries grain to any bin desired. All spouting is Gerber metal spouting. A large steel tank keeps moisture from the boot.

The elevator was designed and constructed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

## From Abroad

Switzerland has increased the duty on wheat 50 per cent.

Roumania has set a price of 40,000 lei per 10 metric tons for wheat delivered at seller's railroad station. No person is permitted to purchase wheat below the official minimum. The ban on corn exports has been removed.

India's wheat crop is finally and officially estimated at 402,453,000 bus., against 364,075,000 bus. in 1937, and is the largest on record. Washington bureaucrats contemplate coercing farmers to make a sharp reduction in the coming United States crop to enable the foreigners to sell their surplus.

Storage of surplus empire grain in warehouses located in England were advocated Aug. 19 by John Maynard Keynes, economist, as a war emergency reserve. Before undertaking this costly venture, it might be well to consult the naval strategists of the government as to the likelihood of Britain losing command of the seas.

The French wheat crop of 1938 will be in the neighborhood of 312,000,000 bus., according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This would compare with 254,000,000 bus. harvested in 1937 and with the average of 315,000,000 bushels for the 5 years ending with the 1936 crop. It seems certain that the crop will be considerably in excess of needs, probably to the extent of 50 to 60 million bus.

Marshal Hermann Goering, in his capacity as director of the four-year self-sufficiency plan of the German government, has decreed creation of extra storehouses for this year's "excellent" grain harvest. The decree authorized the state to requisition the use of private granaries to avoid loss or deterioration of the crop. All grain storehouse and windmill owners whose basic quota exceeds 750 tons annually were ordered to give a full account of their storage facilities to the grain office within two weeks. They must also specify to what extent these facilities are at present being used.

The technocracy of labor saving machinery on the farm, by cutting the time to produce an acre of corn from 33.6 hours to 5 hours has released labor for production of comforts and luxuries.



Two Elevators and Warehouse of Farmers Exchange at Lake Park, Ia.



# Government Loans on Stored Wheat

The restrictions and limitations placed by various governmental agencies on the proposed loans on stored wheat have resulted in so much confusion that comparatively few farmers have taken advantage of the government's offer to lend money to acreage allotment co-operators. The delay in announcing the maximum loans obtainable on the different grades and the variations of the different basing points has surrounded the proposed loans with so many complex problems that neither farmers or country shippers have a clear understanding of what to expect.

Whenever the amount of the loan on any commodity has exceeded the market value of the commodity on which the government lends money, the very accumulation of a stored surplus seems to exercise a blighting influence on the market value of the commodity which the bureaucrats seek to have held off the market, so that eventually the government seems sure to accumulate a burdensome surplus that will continue to depress market values until the surplus is distributed through consumers' channels.

Recently, we sent out a query to country elevator operators of different states. The query and the answers received are assembled below:

- (1) What is the percent of new wheat going into store in your district?
- (2) What prompts the unusual increase in the storing of wheat received at primary markets?
- (3) Is the new wheat being stored for the account of growers or for account of country grain shippers?
- (4) Has the government's offer to lend money on wheat, encouraged farmers to hold for higher prices?
- (5) What government agency is loaning money on wheat stored in your elevator?
- (6) How does the amount of new wheat held back on farms of your district compare with the average for the last five years?
- (7) Will the moisture content of wheat stored prevent its safe holding without drying?
- (8) Will luring the farmers into speculating in cash grain harm more than help them?

## Colorado

Amherst, Colo.—(1) 40%; (2) Low price; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) 100% increase; (7) Early run carries 8 and 9% moisture, later wheat carries 11 to 14% moisture; (8) Farmers here have very little speculative interest only to hold cash wheat.—Farmers Co-op Elevator Co.

## Illinois

Belleville, Ill.—(1) 50% has been kept back on the farms; (2) Due to the low price; (4) I don't think so; (5) Don't think there is any money, loaned on wheat; (6) Except that loaned by Production Credit Association; (7) Yes; (8) Yes.—Belleville Co-op Grain Co., F. A. Walton, Mgr.

Buncombe, Ill.—(1) 50%; (2) Low price; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) We have no elevator and if we did, wouldn't store wheat; (6) 30% greater; (7) No; (8) Harm.—Kuykendall Milling Co.

Greenville, Ill.—(2) Poor yields around here; Government loans and low prices; (3) Both, mostly shippers; (4) Yes; (5) Commodity Credit Corp., St. Louis, Mo.; (6) More; lots

of it will be used for feed account low prices; (7) No; (8) I can't tell yet.—Greenville Elevator Co.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—(1) Approx. 30%; (2) About usual percentage; (3) Account of growers; (4) No; (5) None; (6) Considerably more on farms; (7) No, not in elevators (on farms, yes); (8) Yes.—Bluff City Mills & Elevator Co.

## Indiana

Clifford, Ind.—(1) 60%; (2) Do not know; (3) Farmers mostly; (4) Yes; (5) Do not know; (6)  $\frac{1}{2}$  more; (7) Yes; (8) Do not know.—John M. Holder.

## Kansas

Anthony, Kans.—(1) 30%; (2) Hoping for higher market; (3) Country grain shipper; (4) No; (6) 10% less; (7) Yes; (8) Yes.—C. E. Kennedy.

Beverly, Kans.—(1) 15%; (2) Low price; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) 110%; (7) Yes; (8) I think so.—M. Chamberlain.

Broughton, Kans.—(1) About 50%; (2) Market; (3) Growers; (4) Just a few; (5) None; (6) About 25% more held this year; (7) Yes; (8) Yes.—Broughton Co-op Ass'n.

Deerfield, Kans.—(1) Small percent from this station; (2) Low prices, principally; (3) Largely for shippers; (4) Yes; (5) No loans made to date; (6) 20 to 30% more; (7) Wheat is perfectly dry, some as low as 9 to 10% moisture; (8) There is no speculation in a Government loan. The price is specific with a privilege to take advantage of any higher price during life of loan.—Deerfield Elevator Co.

Ellsworth, Kans.—(1) 65%; (2) Low prices; (3) Growers; (4) To some extent; (5) None; (6) About average or 50%; (7) No, wheat is dry; (8) I believe storing grain will harm more than help them.—Henry Janousek.

Gerlane, Kans.—(1) 30%; (2) Poor crops and poor quality; (3) Growers; (4) No. 1 don't think so; (5) None; (6) About the same; (7) No; (8) I believe it will harm them.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Offerle, Kans.—(1) 35%; (2) Farmers in distress try speculation; (3) Account of growers; (4) Not since amount of loan is announced; (5) None so far; (6) 20% increase; (7) No; (8) Yes.—Offerle Co-op Grain & Stock Co.

Satanta, Kans.—(1) 30%; (2) Farmers storage because of low price and government loan; (3) Mostly growers; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) 40% greater; (7) No; (8) You say.—Farmers Elevator & Mdse. Co.

## Missouri

Golden City, Mo.—(1) 15%; (3) To low prices; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) About same; (7) No wheat in very good shape; (8) Yes.—Farmers Supply & Grain Co.

Ladonia, Mo.—(1) 10%; (2) Low price; (3) Not much; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) About the same; (7) No; (8) Do not know.—Farmers Elevator Co.

## Nebraska

Adams, Nebr.—(1) 2%; (2) No increase here; (3) Growers; (4) No; (5) None; (6) About same; (7) No; (8) Of course.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Clay Center, Nebr.—(1) 35%; (2) Low prices; (3) Growers; (4) Some but not many; (5) Could not say; (6) About 150%; (7) Most of it will keep; (8) Harm.—Clay Center Grain Co.

Crookston, Nebr.—(1) 50%—on the farm; (2) Low price; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) 50% greater; (7) Locally, no; (8) Yes.—Crookston Elevator Co.

Elwood, Nebr.—(1) 75%; (2) Low price; (3) Growers; (4) Somewhat; (5) Not storing wheat; (6) Three times as much held now as last five year average; (7) No; (8) Harm

more; makes gamblers of them.—Elwood Equity Exchange.

## Ohio

Athens, O.—(1) None; (4) No, or not to any noticeable extent; (5) We are not storing; (6) Just average or slightly less; (7) Yes, average 15 to 16½%; (8) Probably yes.—F. J. Beasley Company.

Avery, O.—(1) 40% of hauled; (2) 62c per bu. to farmers; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) County agency being just set up; (6) 125%; (7) No, very dry.—Avery Elevator & Grain Co.

Blanchester, O.—(1) 60% to 80% to elevators not sold; (2) Farmers delivering to elevators but not selling; (3) Account of growers; (4) Hard to say; (5) None; (6) About normal; (7) Yes as to tough wheat; no as to dry; (8) Probably.—Dewey Brothers Co.

Clark, New Madison P. O., O.—(1)  $\frac{1}{2}$ %; (2) Less chance for it to go any lower than at this time last year; (3) Not much stored; (4) No; (5) Don't know; (6) About same; (7) No; (8) Yes.—W. H. Brown.

Clarksville, O.—(2) Price; (3) Growers; (4) Not much; (5) None; (6) I would say 20% more; (7) The later threshed or combined wheat most of it will need drying; (8) Harm.—Clarksville Farmers Exchange Co.

## Oklahoma

Altus, Okla.—(1) 80%; (2) Misleading; (3) Growers; (4) No; (5) Banks; (6) 25% more; (7) No; (8) Harm.—Bailey Grain Co.

Buffalo, Okla.—(1) 50%; (2) Low market; (3) Shippers; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) 75% more; (7) Yes; (8) If they are long winded enough it will help them.—Buffalo Farmers Co-op Elevator Co.

Chelsea, Okla.—(1) None; (2) The farmers are all forced to sell now; (3) The elevator may have some; (4) They couldn't hold; (5) None; (6) About the same; (7) Yes; (8) I don't know.—Chelsea Grain & Hay Co., D. I. Brown, Mgr.

Elk City, Okla.—(1) 10%; (2) Prospects this year of Government loan. This was disappointing and a good part of the stored grain has been sold out; (3) For the growers; (4) Did till price was announced, and when it was lower than expected they began to sell out; (5) None as yet; (6) No more held on farms than usual; (7) No; (8) Will have no effect here.—Roger Mills Co-op Ass'n.

Gould, Okla.—(1) 50% new wheat still stored in elevator; (2) Holding for better price thought Government would set price about 75c was badly disappointed at price set; (3) Growers; (4) Did until amount of loan was set, since loan was set it has caused lots of confusion and dissatisfaction, don't think 2% will take Government loans; (5) Don't know, none yet; are not ready—supposed to come through Local Bank; (6) About same, very little on farms as they have no place to keep it; (7) Was all damp when received, but elevators have dried it out; make shrinkage pretty high; (8) Will harm them.—S. W. Carmack Elevator.

Miami, Okla.—(1) 40 to 50%; (2) Low price; (3) Growers, local and grain shipper at market; (4) Yes; (5) None; (6) Much larger per cent; (7) No; (8) Yes.—Stauffer Grain Co., Frank Stauffer.

Vinita, Okla.—(1) 30%; (2) Cheap price; (3) % Growers; (4) Yes; (5) AAA; (6) Lower; (7) No; (8) No.—Vinita Hay & Grain Co.

Waukomis, Okla.—(1) About 65%; (2) Price and loan set up; (3) Growers; (4) Yes; (5) R. C. A.; (6) About 10 or 15% more; (7) It is dangerous; (8) Yes, there is too much speculating by farmers on cash wheat at any time and now it will be worse.—Waukomis Co-op Supply Co.

## Texas

Childress, Tex.—(1) None; (4) No; (5) No; (8) Yes.—Scott & Walling.

Hart, Tex.—(1) 40% left on storage now; (2) Wheat placed in storage expecting Gov.—[Concluded on page 154]



## New Elevator Has Full Basement

Only four months to the day after the burning of its old elevator the Walton Grain Co. discontinued use of a temporary accumulating bin, and started taking grain into its new 18,000-bushel cribbed iron clad elevator at Walton, Ind.

A feature of the new elevator is the full basement under the elevator, the driveway and the attached warehouse, with stairways to this basement at each side of the building. Part of this basement may be used for merchandise storage.

The new elevator is 20x32 ft., 44 ft. to the plate and surmounted by a 28 ft. cupola. Attached to the west side is a driveway 14 ft. wide, with 17 ft. of clearance and an additional 7 ft. of vertical space taken up by seven overhead bins. Attached to the west side of the driveway is a rectangular feed and merchandise warehouse, 54 ft. long at the driveway side, 35 ft. long at its outside. Filling out the angle between the 32 foot elevator and the 54 foot driveway is an 8 ft. corn crib, 20 ft. high and 20 ft. long and a second feed room, 14 ft. wide, and 20 ft. long, with an 8 ft. ceiling and an overhead dust bin.

The 18,000 bushels of storage space is divided among four deep bins and two bins over the workfloor in the elevator, the seven small bins over the driveway and the two receiving pits in the driveway. All bins have hoppers bottoms.



Walton Elevator Co.'s Plant at Walton, Ind.

A McMillen overhead truck lift, carried on 30 ft. of track, lifts the front ends of vehicles to dump grain into the receiving pits, one of which is used for small grain, the other for ear corn. Each receiving pit is fitted with a drag to deliver grain to the boots of the legs.

Both the ear corn and the small grain legs have 7x14 inch buckets on 18 inch centers. A single 15 h.p. motor in the cupola drives both legs thru a flat belt to a jack-shaft, then chain drives to the head pulley. The head-shafts turn on roller bearings. Clutch connections on the jack-shaft cut out operation of either leg as desired.

Attached to the boot of the ear corn leg is a No. 23 Western Corn Sheller that empties shelled corn, cobs and shucks together into the boot. At the top of the house, just under the leg turnhead, is the No. 32 Western corn cleaner that separates the shelled corn, diverting this grain to bins, and spouts the cobs and shucks to separate bins at the outside of the elevator driveway. These separate cob and shuck bins have trap door openings so that their contents may be dropped into wagons or trucks.

On the bin floor is a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale to keep a record of the weights of grain loaded into cars. It empties directly into the elevator's shipping spout. A Western manlift in the leg well gives quick pass-

age between the workfloor and the top of the house.

Undamaged by the fire were two large reinforced concrete tanks with capacity for 12,500 bushels of grain each. These are utilized for grain storage in connection with the new structure. A screw conveyor carries grain from the cupola of elevator to these tanks and another screw conveyor at the bottom returns grain to the boot of the small grain leg. These tanks and the new elevator give the Walton Grain Co. total storage room for 43,000 bushels of grain.

A part of the elevator's machinery is used for the feed grinding and mixing business. A small trap door and pit in the driveway receives grists and empties grain directly into the throat of a Gruender hammer mill in the feed warehouse basement, which is driven by a 50 h.p. direct-connected motor. The ground feed is blown to a collector above the feed warehouse, from which it flows by gravity thru a bulk loading spout, a sacking spout, to a storage bin, or to the half-ton vertical feed mixer on the warehouse floor.

Built against the wall of the feed warehouse is a series of small retail feed and grain bins, and sacking spouts from some of the overhead bins above the driveway.

All electrical wiring in the elevator is in rigid conduits. A small, dust-tight room is built around the plant's electrical control panel on wall of the feed warehouse.

A new office, built of tile, was relocated convenient to the street and to the elevator, its roof extended to cover the 22 ft. deck of a modern 10-ton type registering truck scale. The office has a full basement.

The temporary building that was used to accumulate grain while the new elevator was under construction will be moved to another location and will be converted into a seed warehouse.

The Walton Elevator Co. is a general farm supply firm that handles and ships grain, seeds, wool and livestock, and retails feed, fence, tile, coal, hardware and farm implements. Wilbur Bechdol is general manager; Donald Fitzer is the bookkeeper. Dick Roach heads the livestock department and W. E. Fitzer heads the farm implement division.

**Validity of A.A.A. marketing agreements** is involved by a bill in equity filed by a group of Maine farmers supplying the largest milk dealer in the Boston market, where the A.A.A. has established a milk pool, to enjoin this dealer from paying into the pool. For 11 months about ½ cent per quart has been deducted by the milk buyers to be paid into the government pool for distribution so that all farmers supplying milk to the Boston market would receive the same price.

## Books Received

**REGULATIONS for the Weighing of Grain** is a brochure of 10 pages for the first time publishing for general distribution the detailed rules guiding deputy weighmen employed by the Chicago Board of Trade under which the weights of grain as certified by the Board of Trade Weighing Department have gained their present enviable reputation for dependability and unquestioned accuracy. The blank forms and entries thereon for the proper keeping of tally book records are most suggestive. The smaller grain exchanges conducting weighing departments can adopt many of the rules to advantage and the larger exchanges having a sufficiently large volume of business to warrant the expense can follow nearly all of the Chicago regulations. Copies may be obtained of the Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department, Chicago, Ill.

## Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

A progressive Illinois farmers' elevator manager, checkreined by a tight-fisted board of directors who can see no reason for spending money when the company is already in debt, complained somewhat bitterly this summer that he was able to take no more than a 2½c per bushel margin on wheat.

"So little margin—and our competition won't let us take more—pays off nothing on the indebtedness," he mourned. "And it doesn't let us fix up our elevator the way it ought to be fixed. We have an old, one-leg house, and it is impossible to keep wheat from mixing in it. This territory raises both hard and soft wheat, particularly Purkoff, which is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. Consequently we are always shipping mixed wheat and never getting the top of the market except for this grade."

Some mills want hard wheat. Some mills want soft wheat. But none to our knowledge seek samples of mixed wheat. Not, at least, so long as they are able to buy the kind of wheat they want on a reasonable market basis.

The situation reminds us of the Michigan elevator, the owners of which decided they would make needed improvements when and if the elevator made enough money to pay for them. The elevator never made the necessary money. Not until it changed hands. The new owner had a different theory. He believed the way to earn improvements was first to earn trade by giving the trade the kind of service it demanded. He borrowed money to fix up the elevator so it could give service. In no time he had a thriving business.

No elevator can make money handling wheat on a 2½c per bushel margin. Those that handle wheat on such a margin do so by improving the grain they receive from the standpoint of grade, keeping various grades, qualities, and types separate, and mixing only when voluntary mixing of different kinds and weights of wheat in proper proportion will increase the price at which they can sell it.

It takes tight bins, and good machinery to handle and condition wheat properly. What the sulking manager first needs is a progressive board of directors.

\* \* \*

THE LIGHT, 1½ ton pick-up truck is becoming increasingly popular among both the elevator operators and the farmers in Kansas wheat producing counties.

The light truck holds a combine hopper or two full of wheat, races to the elevator and back again at speeds comparable to those of a passenger car, and avoids waiting while the combine is busy beating out another hopperful of wheat.

When the wheat season is over the small truck is several times as useful to the farmer and to the elevator operator as a big truck, or a tractor-trailer outfit would be. It can be used for countless small jobs effectively, such as delivering a few sacks of feed, or a couple of drums of gas or oil.

Gasoline and oil are cheap in Kansas at present, lower grades of the former selling for as little as 11½c a gallon in some districts, tractor fuel retailing (less tax) for as little as 7½ and 8c. Possibly this is a contributing factor.

Some minor changes in the boundaries of the federal grain supervision districts have been made by the government. The Oklahoma City district was eliminated and all of Oklahoma placed in the Enid district.

The government still has in warehouses 8,800,000 hides held over from the distress slaughtering of 1934 and 1935. The *National Provisioner* says, "hide producers have felt that the burden of old drouth period hides has prevented buyers of futures from taking delivery, and this has had a bearish influence on futures prices."



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Mill is enlarging its 100,000-bu. elevator to 300,000 bushels.

Wilson, Ark.—The Wilson Feed & Seed Co., recently dissolved, was reorganized under the co-operative marketing act.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Hartz-Thorell Supply Co. is making extensive repairs and improvements at its seed plant and at its elevator is looking forward to handling the largest soybean crop it has ever stored.—Jacob Hartz.

## CALIFORNIA

Chatsworth, Cal.—W. H. Tanzey has opened a new feed store here.

Fresno, Cal.—Fire of unknown origin on July 30 destroyed the frame iron-clad warehouse of the San Joaquin Valley Poultry Producers Ass'n together with stock stored therein.

Canoga Park, Cal.—Fred A. Orton, 69, of the Orton Milling Co., died July 26. He had been in ill health for some time. His son, Raymond, who was associated in business with him, survives him.

Redwood City, Cal.—Kertz & Sons are remodeling their feed and fuel store, putting on a stucco front, adding sliding doors next to the railroad and otherwise improving the appearance of the building.

Stockton, Cal.—The largest cargo of barley ever loaded at a single berth on the Pacific Coast was taken aboard the Greek steamer Kastor at the Port of Stockton on Aug. 11 when 10,000 tons of choice California barley was loaded for delivery to the United Kingdom. Commemorating the occasion a celebration was held at the port, and 50 shipping officials and grain traders of San Francisco, headed by Thomas Stevenson and Conrad Schilthuis, of the Continental Grain Co. of that city, were among those present. An informal dinner during the evening at the Stockton Golf and Country Clubs closed the day's festivities.

## CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to lease its huge grain elevators at Fort William instead of operating them.

Montreal, Ont.—The new Ralston-Purina plant has been completed, starting operations July 15. The plant will handle 10 to 15 cars of commercial feed daily.

Vancouver, B. C.—Pierre Mauricourt was chosen pres. of the Vancouver Grain Exchange to succeed R. C. Milroy; D. W. Moss was named vice-pres., and J. H. Hamilton, sec'y-treas. of the exchange since its inception, was returned to that office.

Fort William, Ont.—The question of inter-switching at the Fort William elevators will be reopened at a sitting of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada to be held here around Sept. 1 when the presentation of new facts in the case will allow the question to be heard again. M. A. McPherson, of Regina, will represent the Manitoba Pool and other elevator interests at Winnipeg, while the city solicitor will represent the city of Fort William.

Winnipeg, Man.—Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Ltd., has opened a grain futures department. Registration of the company to transact business on the Grain Exchange has been obtained, one of the members of the firm having held a membership in the Exchange for the last 30 years. There is direct wire connections thru the company's correspondents to the Chicago Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, giving complete facilities for trading in grain futures and options. The company has been in continuous business here since 1833,

Vancouver, B. C.—Hugh J. Westman has resigned as local manager of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., a position he has held for the last eight years, and will operate as a grain broker here. Hugh McKay succeeded him.

## COLORADO

Burlington, Colo.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. will operate the elevator here owned by Helen Swenson, with Harry Vallin in charge.

Peconic (Kanorado, Kan. p.o.), Colo.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. is operating the Helen Swenson elevator this year, with Forrest Brown in charge.

Denver, Colo.—Jack Wikstrand, brother of V. E. Wikstrand, mgr. of the Golden West Milling Co. mill at Longmont, Colo., has taken complete charge of the Denver office and will operate it as a separate unit. He has been head of the Denver office since it was organized early this year.

Loveland, Colo.—The Golden West Milling Co., Longmont, Colo., has bot the Hubbs elevator, located six miles east of Loveland, and will use it as a receiving station during the wheat season with Harold Vickery as manager. Emmett Hubbs, who operated the elevator for the last 12 years, will retire.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—Jacks Bean Co. has purchased the former Farmers Elevator property between State and Prospect Sts., off Railroad Ave., from the Riverside Landowners Ass'n, the deal including the elevators, coal storage bins and other buildings. This will give it a capacity ten times greater than its former facilities, Ted Duncan, pres. of the company, stated. Extensive improvements will be made without interfering with business. One of the new service units is a 20,000-gal. molasses pit. The barley roller and its units are being moved to the new location from the building now being remodeled by the Young Bean Co. The downtown store will be retained. Grain, beans and field seeds will be handled.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Young Bean Co. has moved to the elevator recently vacated by the Jacks Bean Co. and has made extensive remodeling and added considerable new milling and mixing equipment. Three principal units of the new equipment are an Allis-Chalmers roller mill with 12,000 lbs. per hour capacity; a hammer mill, capable of handling 14,000 lbs. of grain per hour, and a feed mixer for custom feeds and the company's own manufactured feeds. The office and elevator are located adjacent to the railroad tracks, the mixing equipment and retail store on the opposite side, with the driveway running entirely thru the building; back of the elevator will be the elevator devoted solely to beans. The grain elevator driveway was widened and the elevator was closed for fifteen days while new machinery was installed. Young Bean Co. is owned by H. W. Young, who recently took over interests of the Fort Morgan Bean Co., which he managed for many years.

## ILLINOIS

Hull, Ill.—A cob burner is being built for the Farmers Elevator, owned and operated by D. B. Gray.

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s new 26,000 bu. elevator has been completed and is in operation.

Hull, Ill.—M. D. King Milling Co., owners of the Hull Elevator, contemplate the construction of a cob burner.

Compton, Ill.—Strong & Strong are now operating the elevator here and Thomas Harmon of Earlville is in charge.

Philadelphia, Ill.—The Philadelphia Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Howe Weightograph on its truck scale at its elevator.

Chapin, Ill.—A new Western Grain Cleaner No. 33 has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by C. W. Jewsbury.

Winchester, Ill.—Installation of new Superior cups and a new leg belt have increased the elevating capacity of the 20,000 bu. elevator of Chrisman & Sturdy to over 4,000 bus. per hour.

Crystal Lake, Ill.—Remodeling the building and installation of machinery is in progress at the former Bowman plant by the National Grain Yeast Corp. The plant is expected to be in operation by September.

Elburn, Ill.—The Kaneville Grain & Supply Co. has made many improvements at its office and warehouses. A new office has been built, finished in plywood, insulated with Celotex, and newly furnished. Frank Shoellhorn is manager.

White Hall, Ill.—Francis C. Miller and son, Henry, residing north of Hillview, have bot and will operate the Frank R. Stubblefield grist mill from the Frank R. Stubblefield estate. They expect to do custom grinding and handle various mill products.

Ursa, Ill.—The Gray Ursa Elevator has been improved with installation of a Western Corn Sheller, and construction of an additional storage bin that brings the elevator's storage space from 7,000 bus. up to 9,000. Construction of a cob burner is contemplated.

Richmond, Ill.—G. F. Strand, proprietor of the Richmond Mill, has installed a 70-h.p. diesel power unit bot of the Allis-Chalmers Co., replacing the water power of the mill, located on the Nippersink Creek, which has turned the feed grinding mill for many years.

Sycamore, Ill.—W. F. Chamberlain, 61, former resident and organizer and pres. for many years of the Prairie State Milling Co., died in Chicago Aug. 7, from a heart attack. Interment was at Sycamore. Ill health had forced his retirement from business five years ago.

Pittsfield, Ill.—M. D. King Milling Co. has purchased a one-ton horizontal Eureka Feed Mixer and a Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. motor and V belt drive to open a grinding and feed mixing department. Earlier this summer the company replaced its old power with a 300-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine.

Genoa, Ill.—Merriman & Sons are erecting a new building south of and attached to their elevator, to be used for cleaning grain. A fanning mill will be installed there and the mill and elevators so arranged that grain as it is cleaned may be run directly into trucks and carried into the storage bins of the main building.

Pittwood, Ill.—The Davis Grain Co., formerly known as Davis Bros. & Ash, has closed its Danville office. Mr. Ash, who was identified with the company under its former name for over 30 years, has retired, and the company is now doing business as the Davis Grain Co. Elevators are located at Smithshire, Henderson, Wataga, Toulon, Ellis, Collision and Pittwood. Dale C. Davis is active mgr. at Pittwood.

Decatur, Ill.—The Pierson Grain & Supply Co. of Pierson, Ill., has filed in circuit court a preferred claim for \$2,300 against the Hight Elvtr. Co., now defunct, asserting grain stored for it in the elevator has been sold by mistake during the process of receivership. Money received from the sale of the three cars of grain, amounting to \$2,300, is now in the Millikin National bank and the Pierson company asks its return.

New Holland, Ill.—A high pressure subscription solicitor called on grain dealers of this section last week. He would take orders for any grain trade journal you expressed a preference for, but his receipt failed to mention the magazine ordered. Neither the Trade Press Bureau of Kansas City nor any of its representatives has authority to represent the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated in any capacity.



**FROM Babson's article - Battle-ships and Grandchildren:**  
 - "If there is a day of judgment, 'St. Peter' will not bother to ask us how much money we left, or how much real estate, or how many college degrees we held. He will ask us only two questions: (1) 'How many useful children and grandchildren did you leave when you died?' (2) What did you do to help protect, teach and train the children of others?' This is the acid test -- 'For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

**LOWELL HOIT & CO.**

The annual loss from weeds on Illinois farms compared with the value of the 1937 Illinois corn crop, at 50c a bushel, with the average Illinois farm at 136.9 acres, shows 15 acres lost to production because of the weeds, and figuring the 1937 corn crop estimation of \$222,098,500, the loss in dollars is \$57,818,000, or about \$250 per farm. J. H. Lloyd, director of the state department of agri., has broadcast an appeal for no let-up in the war against weeds. Landowners are urged to clean up neglected property promptly before seeds and pollen are formed. Weeds endanger health as well as reduce farm income.

Jacksonville, Ill.—On Aug. 8, a subscription solicitor by the name of John J. Coughlin solicited my subscription to your Grain & Feed Journals, and told a very interesting story about three grain trade papers consolidating, and that he was taking subscriptions for the new publication. I told him I would accept his offer providing he would send me the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals which absorbed the Grain Dealers Journal and has always appeared under a corn colored cover. He took away \$3.00 and left a receipt which made no mention of either the Grain & Feed Journals or the Grain Dealers Journal. This is a clear case of fraud and misrepresentation.—W. A. Davenport.

Decatur, Ill.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., purchased the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. plant and business Aug. 10, and, according to J. L. Wickstead, treas. of the Spencer Kellogg company, will start operations here "within a few weeks." W. L. Shellabarger, who has been manager of the plant since it was built in 1929, will be plant manager for the new owners. Upon resuming operations, the plant will be used to supply the same products that it has in the past—soybean oil and meal products—possibly for the next year. It will be known as the Shellabarger Grain Products division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. The Shellabarger company will be dissolved and its assets divided among the stockholders.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The office of Cargill, Inc., will be moved Aug. 27 from its present quarters in the Board of Trade building to its newly leased space in the Field building.

Calman Martin, 75, former ass't treas. of the Quaker Oats Co., died Aug. 17. He was born in Bathgate, Scotland, coming to this country in 1894. He had been employed by the Quaker Oats Co. for 42 years.

Memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade are selling at \$2,900.

Members of the Board of Trade voted Aug. 11 312 to 23 in favor of a change in Rule 288 substituting "posted rate" applicable to each warehouse for the specified 1/20 per bu. per day for storage of grain covered by warehouse certificates tendered on deliveries.

The Bartlett Frazier Co. will confine its operation of branch futures commission offices and leased wire facilities to that territory in which it operates terminal elevators, namely Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Burlington, Ia., and to points in Illinois. It has transferred control and operation of its branch offices in New York City, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Toledo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Duluth to Thomson & McKinnon, who took charge of these offices Aug. 20. Harry B. Godfrey, vice-pres. of Bartlett Frazier Co. will be associated with Thomson & McKinnon and will continue to maintain close contacts with the offices. The move is in line with the tendency among commodity and stock houses to adjust leased wire systems to the volume of business. The firms involved in the transaction are among the oldest and largest in the grain trade. A. W. Mansfield is Chicago resident partner of Thomson & McKinnon.

#### INDIANA

Hanna, Ind.—The Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. recently installed a 40 h.p. diesel engine in its elevator.

Wingate, Ind.—An explosion in a cob burner on July 22 damaged the elevator of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.

Brownstown, Ind.—Brownstown Feed Exchange is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill to be direct connected to electric motor.

Auburn, Ind.—The 50 h.p. motor on the hammer mill in the Walter Grain Co. burned out Aug. 1 and was replaced with a 60 h.p. motor.—A. E. L.

Yoder, Ind.—Lightning entering the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. elevator on Aug. 10 over power wiring damaged the entrance switch.—A. E. L.

Onward, Ind.—Lightning struck the Goodrich Bros. plant the evening of July 29, doing minor damage to the building and lightning equipment.—A. E. L.

South Whitley, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. is changing the power in its elevator from steam to electric; a new 50 h.p. hammer mill also will replace the present attrition mill.—A. E. L.

Gilman (Alexandria R. F. D.), Ind.—The Gilman Grain Co. recently installed a new Blue Streak Hammer Mill among other improvements. G. S. Dykes is now manager of this plant.—A. E. L.

Noblesville, Ind.—Stock at the Noblesville Milling Co. elevator was damaged by water Aug. 9 when a slipping belt in a stand of elevators generated sufficient heat to open a sprinkler head in the elevator head.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Cowan McDowell, 78, veteran crib employee of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co., suffered an injury to his left leg, that necessitated the amputation. The man's foot slipped into a drive chain.—W. B. C.

Yeoman, Ind.—The Loughry Bros. Milling Co. has sold the local elevator to W. C. Smock of Delphi. A number of changes and improvements are contemplated when Mr. Smock takes possession in September.—A. E. L.

Topeka, Ind.—A bolt of lightning striking the Wolfe Feed Co. mill early Aug. 11, started a fire that destroyed the mill with most of its contents. Ed Wolfe, Shipshewana, owner, estimated his loss at \$3,100.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Mennel Milling Co., Toledo, O.; W. W. Pearson, Royal Center, Ind; Farmers Co-operative, Arcadia; E. T. Burnside, Acton.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Columbia City, Ind.—Raber Co-op, has added a Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader.

Red Key, Ind.—The Lewis McVey elevator was destroyed by fire after midnight Aug. 17, which originated in a detached cob house and was communicated by spout to the elevator's cupola.—A. E. L.

Kentland, Ind.—The Newton Grain Co. has sold its interests to F. H. Stembel and Fred Starz, the latter of Fowler, who are now operating the business under the name of "Starz & Stembel, Inc.," with Mr. Stembel as manager. He was manager under the retiring company, the Newton Grain Co., who purchased and extensively improved the former Kentland Grain Co. property, operated for many years by the late Frank C. Starz.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In honor of Bert A. Boyd, donor of Boyd Park at Hendersonville, N. C., the public was admitted to the park free of charge on Saturday, Aug. 13, when all games were played and witnessed without charge. The Hendersonville High School band on Sunday gave an excellent concert there, its second concert of the season. Mr. Boyd needs no introduction to the grain trade, having been one of the most popular men in the business for many years.

Peru, Ind.—Richard S. (Sam) Iddings has filed two civil actions in the Miami circuit court as the outgrowth of the attempts of the Santa Fe Elvtr. Co. to oust him as manager of its elevator. In the first Iddings seeks to collect \$100 salary allegedly due for the month of July and in the second the plaintiff asks \$3,500 damages from Delbert E. Daniels, a member of the board of directors of the elevator company, alleging that Daniels circulated false statements concerning him.

#### IOWA

Brunsville, Ia.—The Harms Grain Co. has installed a new truck dump at its local elevator.

Cleves, Ia.—Peters Grain Co. has purchased a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Sioux City, Ia.—Henry A. Weise is traveling in Iowa and South Dakota for Leonard J. Keefe, Milwaukee.

Hospers, Ia.—Fred Blom of Newkirk is now employed in the Jungers Elvtr. Co. elevator and will move his family here.

Springville, Ia.—Harry Raff has opened a new feed store in the S. F. Raff barber shop building. He sells Acme feeds.—L. G.

McNally (Ireton p.o.), Ia.—David Schuetz, living near Hawarden, has succeeded his father as manager of the McNally elevator.

Sheldon, Ia.—Farmer's Elvtr. Co. is improving with the building of 12 new coal bins according to Will Bottke, mgr.—L. A. G.

Villisca, Ia.—The grain and coal store house of Frank H. Pierson was destroyed by fire recently with an estimated loss of \$3,000.

Ames, Ia.—Balanced Minerals, Inc., incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock; food and cereal products; W. LeRoy Apland, Ames, pres.

LeMars, Ia.—Gerd A. Null, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Remson, is representing Leonard J. Keefe in this territory.

Corydon, Ia.—The F. M. West elevator received a new coat of aluminum paint during a recent paint-up campaign in the town.—L. A. G.

Hubbard, Ia.—An electric truck lift and dump have been installed at the Farmers Co-operative elevator according to Mgr. Harold Bell.—L. A. G.

Des Moines, Ia.—Charles E. Messmer, 77, Iowa representative of the Corn Products Refining Co., died, recently, at Minneapolis, Minn., of a heart attack.

Sioux Center, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society, Inc., has installed at its elevator a large grain grading machine, capacity 5,000 to 6,000 bus. per day.

Woodward, Ia.—The Schaal Grain Co. recently installed a new electric hoist, installed new grating in the floor, and made other improvements at its local elevator.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
 CHICAGO, ILL.    SPRINGFIELD, O.    ST. JOSEPH, MO.    NEW YORK, N. Y.  
**MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS**  
*Consignments and Future Orders Solicited*



Walcott, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Elevtr. Co. closed its mill for a few days recently while repairs were being made on motors and a new runnerhead installed.

Lincoln, Ia.—John F. Gerbers, mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. elevator, badly injured his left leg recently when attempting to leap from a moving coal car.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The Missouri Valley Elevtr. Co. has been notified that its elevator has been approved as a storage agency under the federal wheat loan program.

Marengo, Ia.—An inside dump designed to handle ear corn and a sheller have been installed at the Marengo Grain Co. elevator, according to Mgr. E. J. Glentzer.—L. A. G.

West Chester, Ia.—Louis Dalton, formerly with the Peterson Grain Co., of New Sharon, is manager of the W. H. Luers & Co. grain elevator, entering upon his new duties Aug. 8.

Union, Ia.—H. C. Moore, of Gifford, is office mgr. at the Johnson-Bartine elevator and plans to move to Union this fall. Mr. Moore was formerly manager of the old Union Grain Co. elevator.

Otley, Ia.—Otley Farmers' Co-operative Exchange elevator has just been given a coat of aluminum paint. Part of the roof was blown off in a recent windstorm and has been replaced.—L. A. G.

Evander, Ia.—Gerald Weekley, ass't mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator, is acting manager at present. Homer Osgood, mgr., having resigned to accept a similar position in Larchwood.

Des Moines, Ia.—Vernon Reece, formerly of the Pinecrest Poultry Farm & Hatcheries of Massena, Ia., has accepted a position as poultry technician and poultry disease expert with Sargent & Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co. seeks to change the zoning of a 12-lot plot of ground southeast of the new highway viaduct crossing the railroad tracks from "B" residential to "C" commercial.

Larchwood, Ia.—Homer Osgood, mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. at Evander for the last eight years, has assumed management of the recently re-organized Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Larchwood.

Paulina, Ia.—For the first time since the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has operated the big concrete storage elevator here, the building's bins have been filled to capacity with barley, about 120,000 bus.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—H. B. Hanson, who has owned and operated the Farmers elevator for several years, has leased the building and business to E. L. Dreher, proprietor of a grain and livestock company at Carpenter, Ia.

Gifford, Ia.—The Troy Grain Co. is modernizing the elevator to facilitate handling truckloads of grain. The driveway is being widened, the elevator remodeled, a modern power-operated truck dump installed.—L. A. G.

Granville, Ia.—On request of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here a large semi-trailer truck, said to be used for hauling grain for the General Feeds Co. of Minneapolis, was attached and held at Orange City, Ia., Aug. 12 by the sheriff. The elevator manager alleges that a sight draft given his plant for grain bot by the Minneapolis concern from the elevator was declared worthless by the bank named in the draft in Minneapolis.

Clarion, Ia.—A small blaze starting in the top of the Burt Grain Co. elevator the night of Aug. 4 caused by friction due to the slipping of a conveyor belt, burned a small hole but was extinguished by firemen before much damage resulted.

Elberon, Ia.—Charles Skrable, former grain dealer at Elberon, died at Napa, Calif. He was born in Bohemia in 1835 and came to Iowa in 1857. He entered the grain business in 1881 and built a 10,000-bu. elevator. Two sons and a daughter survive.—L. A. G.

Scarville, Ia.—Repairs and additions to the Scarville Farmer's Elevator include an addition of three rooms which will be used for office, feed mill and the feed mixer, a basement with the furnace under the office is being built by John Larson and crew of workers.—L. A. G.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Muscatine levee improvement commission has improved the facilities for tying up barges here with the installation of four deadmen or snags to which the rivermen may attach hawsers. Scarcity of barges continues to impede the movement of grain from the Muscatine port.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, entertained grain dealers at a banquet and get-together meeting Aug. 10 at Hotel Pocahontas, with W. J. Morrison in charge of arrangements. Towns represented were Pocahontas, Westview, Havelock, Plover, Marathon, Fonda, Sioux Rapids, Rembrandt, Palmer and Varina.

Stilson (Britt p.o.), Ia.—The Stilson Co-operative Grain Co. will not attempt to rebuild its elevator to replace its elevator and seed house which burned early this year. Instead stock holders are being paid off as rapidly as possible and the company held an auction sale Aug. 18 to turn the balance of the property into cash for distribution. The company is being dissolved.

## KANSAS

Everest, Kan.—The F. H. Geiger Grain Co. has installed a new up-to-date feed mixer.

Warwick (Republic p.o.), Kan.—The E. R. Rickel Grain Co. is installing a feed grinder at its local elevator.

Caruso (Goodland p.o.), Kan.—The G. E. Fike Grain Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on July 19.

Goddard, Kan.—The elevator and stock of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. were destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Aug. 7.

Great Bend, Kan.—Tom Bates, manager of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. office at Dodge City, has been transferred to managership of the local office, succeeding John Gassert. The Dodge City office has been closed.

Great Bend, Kan.—Emory Burris, grain buyer for the Walnut Creek Milling Co. for the last 25 years, is not yet able to devote full time to his work, following an illness four months ago, with a heart ailment and a subsequent stroke of paralysis.

Herndon, Kan.—An occurrence so rare local railroad men described it as a "1 in 1,000" happening was reported here when grain car No. 116151 pulled away from a Herndon elevator loaded with wheat for the Gooch Milling Co. at Lincoln, the second time this year this same car had been loaded at this elevator, and just one month to the day later than the first loading, July 4.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n are as follows: C. D. Crum, Tasco; Menlo Farmers Union Co-op., Menlo; Kanona Co-op., Kanona; Schroer Grain Co., Dresden; G. J. Archer, Densmore; Red Elevator, Marion; George H. Schuricht, Hoxie; Farmers Co-op. Exchange, Morland; Beardsley Grain Co., Beardsley; A. W. Armstrong, Glade; Durbin & Sheel, Moline.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Topeka, Kan.—The Tax Commission Aug. 15 adopted an amendment to Rule No. 70 on the fertilizer sales tax. If the products of the fertilized soil are to be sold the sale of the fertilizer is not taxable. When not in such commercial production and the product of the soil is consumed by the buyer of the fertilizer the sale is subject to tax, as a retail sale. It will be deemed that fertilizer purchased is used entirely in commercial production if the commodities produced by the purchaser are primarily for resale, and but a minor portion thereof is used for personal consumption.

Emmons (Washington p.o.), Kan.—The local elevator recently bot by the Woolman Grain Co. has been remodeled and is being operated by the owner, I. E. Woolman.

Wichita, Kan.—John Gassert, manager of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. office at Great Bend, has been transferred to the company's local office. Mr. Gassert had been connected with the Great Bend office since 1930, having been made mgr. in 1934.

Mulvane, Kan.—The Mulvane Co-operative Union Elevator was saved from a disastrous fire, recently, when townspeople successfully fought a blaze at the elevator, originating near the belt housing at the bottom of the dump from a short in a drop cord. Damage was estimated at \$1,000, covered by insurance.

Dodge City, Kan.—The B. C. Christopher Grain Co. closed its local office here Aug. 6, "due to poor business and especially the low price of grains," its mgr., Tom Bates, explained. Mr. Bates was transferred to the company's office at Great Bend. This is the fourth Christopher office to be closed this month, others being at Fort Scott, Smith Center and Colby.

## KENTUCKY

Providence, Ky.—The Phoenix Milling Co. on July 18 sustained wind storm damage.

Winchester, Ky.—The Winchester Roller Mills, idle for several years and bot recently by the Sandy Valley Grocery Co., is to be repaired and placed in operation as soon as possible.

Louisville, Ky.—Head miller for the Ballard Company for more than a quarter of a century and an employe fifty-six years, Henry Steiger, 70, died at the St. Anthony's Hospital Aug. 15 after three weeks' illness.—A. W. W.

Pendleton, Ky.—J. C. Welch, Bowling Green, has bot the Pendleton Flour Mills from the owner, O. W. Robinson of Burnside, and is remodeling the plant preparatory to milling meal and flour. All kinds of feed will be manufactured.

Buffalo, Ky.—Weakened by recent rains and windstorm, a wooden grain elevator of the Buffalo Roller Mill collapsed here Aug. 10, spilling 10,000 bus. of wheat on the ground. Fifty men, working all day and all night, shoveled the grain, salvaging practically the entire amount, storing it temporarily in the Buffalo school gymnasium.—A. W. W.

## MARYLAND

Bennings, Md.—R. Robinson, Inc., has been organized to deal in feed; incorporators, Robert Robinson, Joseph H. Deckman and Thos. Alderton.

## MICHIGAN

Fowlerville, Mich.—The property of E. W. Burkhart was damaged by fire of unknown origin on Aug. 5.

Blanchard, Mich.—C. K. Eddy & Sons sustained slight damage to their plant's electrical equipment on Aug. 3.

North Branch, Mich.—Harry H. Harper has bot the Webster Elevtr. Co. elevator from Ralph O. Webster, who has owned and operated the plant for the past 18 years. The firm name will be Harper Elevtr. Co. and Mr. Harper's son, Joseph, Jr., will be associated with him in the business. Operation was resumed Aug. 15 following installation of modern feed grinding and mixing equipment.

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Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will hold its annual convention Sept. 16 and 17 at the Hotel Fort Shelby.

Belding, Mich.—Alfred Chickering, owner of the Chickering Elevator, is offering to test soil free of charge for local farmers.

Onsted, Mich.—We have completed installation of a 15-ton Fairbanks scale with concrete deck 22 x 9 ft.—H. E. Branch & Son.

Carsonville, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, Inc., Port Huron, has taken over the Ruttle Bros. elevator for a period of one year.

Bellevue, Mich.—Winifred Jordan has been appointed mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., succeeding Clyde Murray who resigned.

Leslie, Mich.—Abram Kingsley Tucker, 64, manager of the Leslie Elvtr. Co. elevator for the last eight years, died Aug. 12, after an illness of two weeks.

Center Line, Mich.—A brick and concrete building is being erected to house the Lozoen Hay & Feed Co. The building will be one story high, 100 x 62 ft. and will cost \$5,000.

Decatur, Mich.—Decatur Elvtr. Co. celebrated its tenth anniversary in business Aug. 10, launching a big sale to commemorate the occasion. Guy W. R. Curtiss organized the company and is its manager.

Dundee, Mich.—Karner Bros. elevator was entered by thieves the night of Aug. 8, who knocked the combination off the safe but did not succeed in opening it. A new adding machine was stolen, with other small articles.

Davisburg, Mich.—George H. Harris, 75, for the last 13 years operator of the Davisburg Elevator and Mill, died Aug. 14, of injuries suffered Aug. 11 when he drove his car into a Grand Trunk passenger train engine on a crossing here.

Alma, Mich.—A. A. Mantey, of Paulding, O., has started processing at the Alma Dehydrating mill for the present season. In addition to processing alfalfa hay into feed, Mr. Mantey this year is processing soybeans into stock and chicken feed.

## MINNESOTA

Argyle, Minn.—A. A. Buckingham is new manager of the Argyle Farmers Grain Co. elevator.

Climax, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. has installed an Atlas Rubber Belt.

Trail, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co. of Moorhead has installed an Atlas Rubber Belt in its local plant.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has enlarged its office by extending the east brick wall 12 ft.

Renville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its driveway with Howell improved Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Wind storms Aug. 6 and 7 damaged elevators owned by the Imogene Grain Co., of Imogene (Granada p.o.), the Farmers Elvtr. & Milling Co. of Marshall and the Hubbard & Palmer Co. of St. James.

Wildier, Minn.—The Dill Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements on its local elevator. Olaf Eidem is the new manager.

Argyle, Minn.—The new annex to the McCabe Bros. Co. elevator has been practically completed and grain is being stored there.

Granite Falls, Minn.—The Asbury elevator has been reopened under the name of the Asbury Grain Co. with M. T. Helgeson in charge.

Kellogg, Minn.—A new 15-ton 22 x 9 ft. Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with concrete deck has been purchased by the Kellogg Elvtr. Co.

Perley, Minn.—C. E. Thorstensen, of St. Paul, has been appointed mgr. of the Lee Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding M. A. Larson who resigned.

Tintah, Minn.—The Hoover Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by the Doran Kent Grain Elvtr. Co. and Floyd Hammond, of Barney, N. D., is in charge.

Dumont, Minn.—A new head drive has been installed and general repairs has been made for the Dumont Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Worthington, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed at its elevator a 20-ton hydraulic grain dump and scale to facilitate the handling of the new crop.

Hadler (Cannon Falls, R.D.), Minn.—The Hadler Co-operative Elvtr. Co., after reorganization, has opened for business here with Fred Wilkens as manager of the elevator.

Argyle, Minn.—The McCabe Bros. Co. has installed a grain cleaner, capacity 700 bus. per hour, at its local elevator. Construction of the company's new 30,000-bus. annex is progressing rapidly.

Boyd, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. recently installed a new Strong-Scott Dump, new leg, belt and buckets, and other repairs are being made here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract for this work.

Willmar, Minn.—Miss Tomye Thompson and Max Curvo, both of Clear Lake, Ia., were united in marriage Aug. 6, and will live in Willmar where Mr. Curvo is office manager of the International Milling Co.—L. A. G.

Lake Benton, Minn.—The Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator, which has just been enlarged and remodeled, is now being redecorated. Among the many new improvements which have been added at the elevator is a 20-ton capacity scale.

Janesville, Minn.—The J. G. Dill Co., recent purchaser of the Janesville Farmers Elvtr. Co. property, plans to start operations here Sept. 1. The company operates a line of elevators with headquarters at Wabasha, Minn.—Art Torkelson.

Hancock, Minn.—The Taplin Grain Co. has equipped its elevator with Atlas Rubber Belting and Calumet Cups and a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive. The plant's loading platform was damaged Aug. 10 when a passing freight car caught it.

Stewartville, Minn.—Plans for a new elevator for the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. to replace the one burned recently at a \$35,000 loss, have been completed and building will start at once, the main elevator to be ready to permit resumed grain purchases in September. Frank Fieck is manager.

Clearbrook, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Produce Ass'n is modernizing its elevator with the installation of a 10-ton truck scale and making several other changes. A new metal dump grating has been installed in the driveway, and the driveway itself has been widened two feet. K. H. Ellis is manager of the elevator.

Slayton, Minn.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new unit, 27x23 ft. in size, being constructed for the Monarch Elvtr. Co. and which will double its present capacity. The new structure is just west of the present elevator and will be entirely independent of the old plant. It will be equipped with the most up-to-date elevating machinery and will have its own scale, etc.

Kenyon, Minn.—Improvements and installation of new machinery started several weeks ago at the Kenyon Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co.'s local plant have been completed and grinding in the elevator's feed mill resumed. A new Strong-Scott 70 h.p. grinding mill has been installed; more bins have been built; a blower system has been installed; the grinding room has been remodeled; a master switch board has been installed; a custom corn cracker has been installed in the basement; H. E. Lee is manager of the elevator.

## DULUTH LETTER

Duluth, Minn.—The Commodity Credit Corp. has designated six Duluth elevators in which wheat can be stored and government loans can be made. Elevators H and annex I of the Consolidated plant, Capitol elevators Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, all located on the harbor front.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Cash business has begun to hum and broadened out considerably, due to the heavy movement of grain from the country. Commission houses and elevators are working overtime in order to handle the rush of commitments sent here for sale or storage. Sample tables are piled high with samples for buyers' inspection and the latter are busy making selection of grains suitable for their needs. Wheat premiums for choice wheat continues high, heavy sound and high protein holding preference.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—R. M. White, pres. of the White Grain Co. and Bob White Mills, has returned to his office after an absence of six months. His son, Earl M. White, who was in charge while his father was away, has associated himself with the Brooks Terminal Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis and plans to move there with his family, altho still retaining his interest in the business here. The Bob White Mills established about 15 years ago manufactures poultry and dairy feeds. About ten years ago, a new department was added for commercial fertilizers and the enterprise has grown rapidly.—F. G. C.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Palmer O. Freed, formerly manager of the Hampden (N. D.) Farmers Elvtr. Co., is now traveling representative of McCabe Bros. Co.

Harold Fredrickson is another North Dakotan who has entered the grain trade field, accepting a position as solicitor for the Benson-Quinn Co.

Melvin Peterson has accepted a position as grain solicitor for McCarthy Bros. Co. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Finley, N. D.

Roy Wagner, 60, well known Minneapolis grain man and sec'y-treas. of D. R. Wagner & Co., died July 28. He had been associated with his brother, Charles, in the grain firm for many years, who survives him.

F. A. Bean is new pres. of the International Milling Co., succeeding the late K. L. Harvey. New vice-presidents are J. J. Kovarik, Buffalo; J. M. Bruzek, P. B. Hicks and F. Atherton Bean, Jr., of Minneapolis. The other vice-presidents are John R. Morris and Charles Ritz.

The entire business and trade name of D. R. Wagner & Co., established here in 1868, has been taken over by the Bast Grain Co., and enlarged and strengthened thru this change, will be carried on along the established policies of the Messrs. Wagner. Otto F. Bast, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, and widely known to the grain trade, is pres. of the Bast Grain Co., and has associated with him Herman A. Jeub and Frank A. Hubbs, both men of wide experience and acquaintanceship in the Trade.

## MISSOURI

Bonne Terre, Mo.—The Moran Flour Mill has started operations. This mill and elevator were recently rebuilt, the old mill having burned in 1936.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will hold its next annual convention at the Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 25, 1939.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

Higginsville, Mo.—Grain dealers of the state will be pleased to learn that the bill passed by the last legislature at the behest of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will be introduced again as soon as the state legislature convenes. We know every dealer of the state will appeal to his representatives in both houses to bring about the early enactment of this bill which is designed to place a check on itinerant merchants of unknown address who haul their wares over the public highways.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

The River Rail Elvtr. is receiving grain freely by truck as are most of the Kansas City terminal elevators (at a 5c differential that is supposed to protect country elevators that have short hauls but high freight rates), backing the trucks over the car unloading pits where they have no regular truck load receiving facilities.—M.

The Baker Feed Products Co. has been established in Kansas City by Walter S. Baker, manager for the past 12 years of the Superior Cake & Meal Co., with offices located in the Livestock Exchange building. Mr. Baker has been in the cottonseed meal business for 23 years, and in 1934 he pioneered the sale of soybean oil meal in the Kansas City area. He is a native of Kansas City.

## REAL ESTATE

Grain, Seed, Coal Business, Scotts, Mich.; Feed, Seed, Hay, Warehouse, Athens, Mich.; 108 A. country estate 2½ mi. E. of Galesburg, Mich.; Modern Residences, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Modern Bungalows, Battle Creek, Mich.; Transfer Elevator, S. W. Michigan; Two 120 A. farms, near Scotts, Mich.; Warehouse, Battle Creek, Mich.

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P. L. Dreyfus and C. E. Donegan of Louis Dreyfus & Co., Paris, France, are applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

L. J. Thurn, 52, treas. of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp., died early Aug. 12 at St. Luke's hospital after an illness of two days following a heart attack. Mr. Thurn was well known to the grain trade, having been connected with the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp., having been sec'y and treas. of the Kansas City division of the corporation from 1930 to 1934 when he went to Chicago to become sec'y and treas. of the headquarters office of the co-operative. He remained with the Farmers Nat'l until its dissolution, joining the Kansas Flour Mills staff last June. He was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1928 at which time he was with Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Omaha.

After Aug. 1 official Kansas City weights acceptable in settlement of contracts under exchange rules shall be taken by house weighmaster approved by the scale com'te of the board, composed of O. T. Cook, chairman, W. B. Lathrop, Dewey E. Walter, C. J. Gundelfinger and E. M. Jolley. On and after Aug. 1, whenever it shall appear that weights are being obtained by a house weighmaster not approved by the scale com'te, the com'te shall declare the weights obtained in such industry as unofficial until such time as the condition is corrected, it was ordered. Directors further resolved that the scale com'te shall, with the aid of the sec'y, keep a record of all complaints of errors in weighing at each industry in Kansas City and the result of its investigation thereof. The registrar shall report to the scale com'te the result of every weigh-up in regular elevators, and the scale com'te is authorized and duty bound to investigate every reported over-run and file a written report with the sec'y concerning the reasons for such over-run.

## MONTANA

Richey, Mont.—A new scale has been installed in the Farmers Elevator here.

McCabe, Mont.—John Colvin of Butte, N. D., has accepted the position as manager of a local elevator.

Rudyard, Mont.—R. L. Lundquist of Stanley, N. D., is newly appointed manager of a local elevator.

Oswego, Mont.—The Imperial elevator opened here under the management of Art Mann of Wolf Point.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Nashua, Mont.—The Winter Truesdell elevator that was closed last year has been opened for business with James McCarthy, mgr.

Vandalia, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has opened its local elevator, closed for four years, and Sam Allie is in charge.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. is having the Victor Const. Co. install a direct spout and make other repairs at its elevator.

Molt, Mont.—Contract for an aluminum paint job has been let to the Victor Const. Co. for the elevator and adjacent buildings of the Molt Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wilsall, Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. Co. has installed a ten-ton dump scale, with 8x20 ft. platform, in its local elevator, the work being done by the Victor Const. Co.

Christina, Mont.—C. W. Truesdell, independent elevator operator, of Winifred, is having his local elevator overhauled and a new direct spout installed by the Victor Const. Co.

Manhattan, Mont.—The Wright elevator has been sold to George Wedeman and C. W. Wedeman, who comprise the Manhattan Flour & Feed Co. The company now has two elevators here.

McElroy, Mont.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new scale, T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. doing the work. This elevator has been reopened after having been closed for the past year.

Cadmus (Cut Bank p.o.), Mont.—J. L. Miller has bot the grain elevator here and will repair and remodel it preparatory to storing and shipping his wheat and possibly that of other project wheat farmers.

Westby, Mont.—The Osborne-McMillan elevator was opened here recently after having been closed for the past year. Conrad Nygaard, who formerly had charge of the elevator, is back as grain buyer.

Glentana, Mont.—The two vacant elevators in Glentana were recently opened for business. Ray Staffney, of Flaxville, is operating the International elevator. While Martin Sauber has charge of the Farmers elevator.

Nashua, Mont.—Lloyd T. Martinson was returned from Sanish, N. D., to Glasgow July 26, and placed in the county jail on a complaint filed against him by Otis A. Hallett, deputy county attorney, charging that between May 1 and June 15 this year he destroyed, altered and mutilated records of a corporation with intent to defraud. Complaining witness in the case is Frank Zvonar of Nashua, a director in the Nashua Farmers Union Elevator Co. of which Martinson was the manager. The complaint further charges that Martinson took certain sums and appropriated them to his own use. It is further alleged that he destroyed reports of local sales and collections. Martinson waived extradition on the charge in returning to Glasgow.

## NEBRASKA

Albion, Neb.—W. B. Stebbins, 75, veteran manager of the Bartlett Frazier Co. elevator here, died Aug. 14 after a year's illness.

Nickerson, Neb.—Plans to reconstruct the Nickerson Farmers Union Elvtr., destroyed by fire July 13, were made Aug. 10. Henry Edelmier retired as mgr. of the elevator and Henry Lubker of Cedar Bluffs took over the position Aug. 1.

Florence (Omaha p.o.), Neb.—The Weber Mill, owned by Mrs. Gerda Weber, suffered damage to machinery and grain Aug. 14 when flood water from a downpour of near cloudburst proportions broke thru a diversion dam, inundating the mill.

Humboldt, Neb.—The A. O. Cooper Co. received word that its elevators here, at Barnes-ton, Odell and Diller, had been designated by the newly created Federal Crop Insurance Corp. as warehouses to receive grain tendered in payment of wheat crop insurance.

Elm Creek, Neb.—After being idle for a couple of weeks the local alfalfa dehydrating plant resumed operations Aug. 10. Inability to contract any hay forced the mill to close. The ravages of grasshoppers are making the third and fourth crops here extremely problematic, and low prices being paid for hay are influencing farmers to hold their hay.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Green Star Flour Corp. has been chartered to deal in grain, cereals and flour; capital stock, \$5,000, \$100 par value. Directors are Louis Weinstein, Barnett Davis and Frances Abramson.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fred M. Renshaw, traffic commissioner for the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, attributed last year's drop in Buffalo port trade to the slack 1937 grain trade, resulting from—among other things—a preferential tariff rate imposed by Great Britain on Canadian grain moving thru American ports.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Bremen, N. D.—A new scale is being installed at the Farmers elevator here.

Maxbass, N. D.—Weston Strand, of Roth, is new manager of a local elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Con Lillegard is new superintendent at the State Mill & Elevator.

Finley, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. has opened for business after a renovation.

Eckman, N. D.—Walter Hetland is new manager of the Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Sterling, N. D.—Dave Rieker is newly appointed manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.

Southam, N. D.—Robert D. Schuler succeeded Axel Sorbo as manager of the Southam Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Drayton, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has installed a Winters Auxiliary Type Pneumatic Lift in the local house.

Beulah, N. D.—The renovated Occident Elevator has opened with B. P. Mahowaed, formerly of Garrison, in charge.

Bowbells, N. D.—James P. Doyle has resigned as local police chief to take over grain buying for the A. C. Wiper Elvtr. Co.

Benedict, N. D.—David Uhlich, of Garrison, will move to Benedict to take over the management of the Farmers Elevator.

Ypsilanti, N. D.—A windstorm Aug. 9 damaged the elevators of the Gibson Elvtr. Co. and the Ypsilanti Equity Elvtr. Co.

Landa, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. is speeding up its grain receiving facilities with the installation of Calumet Cups.

Willow City, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis has equipped its local elevator with Calumet Cups.

Nash, N. D.—The Nash Grain & Trading Co. has installed a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with G. E. Motor.

Cartwright, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be reopened this fall with L. Iverson, of Battleview, as manager.

Thompson, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is replacing its old leg equipment with Atlas Rubber Belt and Calumet Cups.

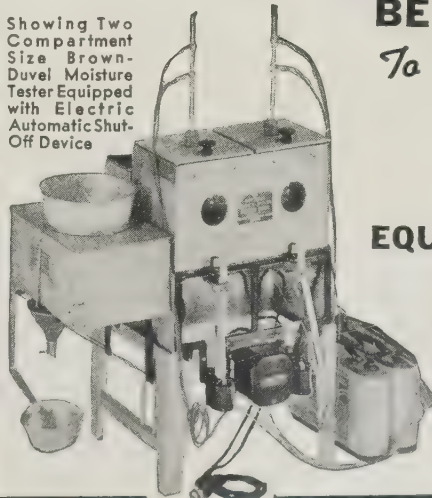
Deering, N. D.—Owen Eager, of Shyenenne, N. D., succeeded R. L. Olson as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Cavalier, N. D.—We are out of business, having sold our plant to the National Atlas Elvtrs. —Cavalier Mfg. Co., Andrew Robbie, sec'y.

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Ryder, N. D.—Hans Hansen, of Blue Hill, has reopened one of the local elevators, closed for several years, and is in charge as manager.

Fairmount, N. D.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. has made several improvements on its elevator and coal sheds in preparation for the fall business.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Dacotah Feed Co. is improving its grain receiving facilities with the installation of a Winters Pneumatic Truck Lift.

New England, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Exchange is a new member recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealer Ass'n of North Dakota.

Oakes, N. D.—The Honl & Roney Farm, feed and seed dealers, has dissolved partnership and will be known hereafter as the Roney Feed & Seed Co.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is modernizing its plant with the installation of Atlas Rubber Belting and Calumet Cups.

Crosby, N. D.—Duncan Munro has taken over the 27,000-bu. capacity National elevator as a warehouse for the Crosby flour mill of which he is operator.

Carpio, N. D.—The Carpio Grain Co.'s elevator, owned and managed by Paul Paulson, a frame structure of about 30,000-bus. capacity, burned early this month.

Devils Lake, N. D.—James H. Snider, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator at Cleveland, N. D., is now working for the Lehigh Briquetting Co. here.

Portland Junction (Mayville p.o.), N. D.—The Portland Junction Grain Co. is improving its grain handling facilities with the installation of Atlas Rubber Belting and Calumet Cups.

Rugby, N. D.—L. A. Harvey will again manage the Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding H. D. Maxson. He was manager here several years until 1930. The elevator is being repaired.

Rolla, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. will install a new heavy duty truck scale at its local elevator following the widening of its driveway. A new merchandising room for twine and feed has been added to the elevator and the driveway has been reshingled.

Aneta, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has purchased the National Elevator for additional storage space for farmers desiring F.C.A. loans. J. G. Johnson is manager of the elevator.

Eckelson, N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. is closing its elevator here for the first time since building in Eckelson, 35 years ago. Adam Cranston, the local mgr., is transferred to Westhope, N. D.

Cleveland, N. D.—O. D. Larson, former manager of the Adrian Equity Elevator Co. elevator, is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n plant, succeeding James H. Snider who resigned.

Forest River, N. D.—L. M. Flangekvan was appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Peter H. Yon, who died recently of injuries incurred in an automobile accident. Mr. Flangekvan was formerly manager of the Adams Elevator.

Lynchburg (Durbin p.o.), N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making major improvements in its elevator, including the installation of two Howell Type HS Direct Connected Geared Head Drives with Fairbanks-Morse Motors, Howell Distributor and Bin Spouting, and new Fairbanks-Morse Motors for cleaner and compressor.

Zahl, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was opened for business on Aug. 1 and is known as the Zahl Co-operative Grain & Trading Co. Directors are R. F. Ring, Les Bourrett, A. F. Glimm, R. F. Emery and Eugene Olson. Ole Evertsen, who has been with the Farmers elevator for several years, has been hired as mgr. of the new organization.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Gov. William Langer has announced the State Mill & Elvtr. at Grand Forks will pay 65c a bu. for No. 1 amber milling durum wheat, asserting this price is 17c above other elevator bids. Elevators in the northern part of the state where most of the durum is grown asserted, however, that they had been paying 58c to 63c for milling durum in any quantity.

Velva, N. D.—The Velva Farmers' elevator, some time ago sold at mortgage sale, has been taken over by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, and a local company has been organized to operate it. The officers of the company are: pres., Clarence Miller; sec'y-treas., Swen Grunseht; directors, Ed Hystad, Nels Solheim, and Haagan Johnson. The elevator was reopened recently.

Hatton, N. D.—A. E. Gutekunst, division supt. of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., stated present plans are to rebuild at once the company's local elevator which was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin July 25, with a 50,000 bu. capacity structure. In order to complete the building in time for the year's crop, day and night crews will rush construction, aided by flood lights to be erected for the purpose. The company had just expended \$2,500 in repairs of the burned elevator, getting it ready for the season's business, a new scale, high speed conveyors, cups, etc., having been installed. The elevator was valued at \$15,000. Temporary office has been established in the company's coal shed, its records having been saved, as well as its stock of feeds, flour and twine. The Monarch company has bot the 70,000 bu. capacity double elevator owned by the Imperial Elvtr. Co. and Nils R. Tacklind will continue as local mgr. New equipment will be installed.

## OHIO

London, O.—Stock of the Van Wagener Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire Aug. 15.

Shandon, O.—The Shandon Milling Co. report damages from windstorm on July 14.

Xenia, O.—D. A. DeWine recently installed a Kelly Duplex Grain Blower for car loading.

East Monroe, O.—L. H. Simmons has installed a No. 15-B Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

New Madison, O.—Farmers Service & Supply Co. has installed a No. 56 Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and two-way bagger.

Lithopolis, O.—John Wilson recently installed a large seed cleaner with elevator which he purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Chillicothe, O.—The Ross County Farm Bureau purchased the new machinery equipment for its recently completed elevator from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co., the latter having just completed installation of same.

Cincinnati, O.—Reports are current to the effect a new elevator is to be built at Cincinnati Landing by a St. Louis firm of grain dealers.

Eldean (Troy p.o.), O.—Altman's Mills recently installed a steel elevator leg, 127 ft. 6 in. high, made up by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Pioneer, O.—An explosion occurred in the exhaust pit in the plant of the Pioneer Elvtr. Co. on August 3 and fire ensued which did slight damage.

Marengo, O.—Frank Snider, of Cardington, who recently bot the C. G. Smith elevator, holding a formal opening in June, has installed new machinery.

Lancaster, O.—John Jay Shaw, 72, grain dealer here for 40 years, a member of the Shaw-Turner Co., died unexpectedly July 31, after a brief illness.

Versailles, O.—H. R. Heckman and Merle J. Meyers recently bot the Versailles Service Mill and are adding new equipment and making improvements at the mill.

Antwerp, O.—The Antwerp Equity Exchange has purchased a large Eureka Grain Cleaner with V-Belt drive and a screw conveyor from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Cadiz, O.—Chester Smith has purchased the Cadiz Mills from John L. Black, taking possession Aug. 1. He had been employed at the mill since 1930. Mr. Black having conducted the business since 1921, manufacturing feed and flour.

Prentiss, O.—Dissolution of the Gallup-Prentiss Co-operative Ass'n was authorized by Judge A. A. Slaybaugh in common pleas court Aug. 1. The organization formerly operated elevators here and at Gallup, suspending business several years ago.

Williamstown, O.—Kleisch Bros. recently purchased an electric truck hoist, fan sheller, elevator, motors with drives, drag, to put in their new building replacing the one destroyed by fire, the machinery furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Foraker, O.—Foraker Grain Co. installed new machinery including three large elevators, a large boot sheller, a corn cleaner, Richardson Scale, Manlift, Kwix-Mix Mixer, an Ajax Hammer Mill and several drags, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Cleveland, O.—Ready Foods, Inc., has started operation of its local plant, having recently leased a one-story building 8,000 sq. ft. for five years and expended \$20,000 in remodeling the building and installing machinery. The company manufactures dog food and operates other plants at Chicago and Hoboken, N. J.

Jackson, O.—Stock of the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., stored in warehouse at this location, was damaged by fire originating in baled hay stored in a frame addition at the southeast corner of the feed mill. Stock of the Jackson County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n stored in the warehouse was also damaged.

Petersburg, O.—L. G. Brooks, Carrolton Rt. 3, who has operated the Petersburg mill for the past eight years for Mrs. Arlie Chambers, has leased the mill, taking possession Aug. 1, and will continue to operate the plant as it has been operated in the past with the exception that a new and larger line of feeds will be handled.

Oakwood, O.—A. W. Roehrig, Defiance, feed and grain dealer, has purchased the Oakwood Grain Co. from Lowell Carnahan which he will continue to operate. The deal includes an elevator and a large mill; the latter mill will manufacture meals and mashies to be used in the business here and in Defiance. Mr. Roehrig does not plan to operate the elevator. Ted Miller, who has been in charge of the Defiance feed store, has been transferred here and Alva Lambert will succeed him at Defiance.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Condon, Ore.—The Condon Grain Growers Co-operative Ass'n report windstorm damage sustained July 28.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Lewiston Milling Co. has conveyed all its property and assets to the Vollmer Clearwater Co.

Uniontown, Wash.—W. L. Potter, local agent for the Centennial Grain Co., has moved his offices to the elevator just completed by his company.

## Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplacating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Creston, Wash.—W. E. Daggett, local grain dealer, was badly shaken up when a car he was driving crashed into the rear of another eight miles east of here Aug. 7.

Fairfield, Wash.—The Farmers Alliance Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. has opened its new \$20,000 elevator. The building is 107 ft. high and has a 110,000 bu. capacity. Charles Martin is manager.

Troy, Ida.—The Troy Flour Mill, built in 1912 by Lon Silver and closed for years, is to be dismantled and the building taken down. The mill operated prior to the war making flour and grinding chop and feed.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale in front of its warehouse. A new concrete pit, with piers 15 ft. deep, covered with a 24 ft. deck, was also installed.

Spokane, Wash.—The Sperry Flour Co. will erect an office building and garage on the lot it bot adjoining the site of the elevator and mill. Work on the mill is being rushed to completion by some time in September.

Winlock, Wash.—William Bradshaw, recently of Mount Vernon, has been appointed mgr. of the Lewis Feed Co., local branch of the Albers Milling Co. Wayne Bevis, former mgr., will continue with the local firm.

Davenport, Wash.—Sheet iron has been placed on the outside of the Davenport Union Warehouse Co. plant. The 110,000 bu. elevator was built three years ago, but time was given for it to "settle" before covering it with the sheet iron.

Sprague, Wash.—A new 100,000-bu. elevator will be built here by next harvest Sprague Grain Growers directors have decided. Whether it will adjoin the 120,000-bu. elevator in use the last two seasons, or be built separately, has not been decided, however.

Colfax, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. has established a district office here with J. T. LaFollette as agent in charge. The office will serve Whitman County territory, these transactions having hitherto been handled out of Spokane. Central office of the company is in Portland.

Pasco, Wash.—George Gregory has bot and is operating the Frank Hurst Grain office. T. S. Johnson, who has been in the office, is continuing with Mr. Gregory. Mr. Hurst, owner and operator of the Hurst Warehouse Co. at Washtuesia, will give his entire time to this business in the future.

Coulee City, Wash.—Dodd & Gilbery has completed a 110x30 ft. grain warehouse, increasing its storage capacity about 70,000 bus. The addition, covered with corrugated sheeting, was built at the rear of the new building erected following the fire that destroyed the company's warehouses two years ago.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Grange Supply Co. is erecting a grain warehouse, 50x150 ft., of concrete and steel construction, with 29,000 sacked wheat capacity, near its plant here. The warehouse will be completed in time to store this year's wheat harvest and will be bonded. A railroad siding is being laid on the north side of the new building.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Cluster Grain Co. is completing the new 50x100 ft. warehouse, erected near the Milwaukee depot, which it will operate this year. The new structure is being equipped with a fumigation room in which grain can be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid, and which will have a capacity of 700 sacks daily when in operation. It will be ready to handle this year's crop.

Hansen, Ida.—The Hansen Elevator, Jim Felton, mgr., is awaiting the coming harvest equipped with a new gravity mill, recently installed, for finer cleaning of alfalfa and clover seeds, and with its recently completed 111x75 ft. and 35 ft. high bean warehouse. The new addition is iron clad frame construction, with basement, and full cemented flooring, present capacity approximately 75,000 bags.

Portland, Ore.—The largest car of wheat ever received in Portland, and possibly one of the largest on record anywhere, was reported by Chas. Wright, chief state grain inspector. It was one of the large auto freight cars and arrived the week of Aug. 8-13, weighed 176,025 lbs., was No. 1 hard winter, 63 lbs., and went to the Northwestern Dock for account of the Continental Grain Co., coming from Wilcox, Ore.

Spokane, Wash.—Up to Aug. 18 no warehouse in Idaho or Washington has been approved by the Commodity Credit Corp. permitting to store grain upon which a farmer has accepted a government loan. Oregon is served by the Portland office of the RFC and to date they, too, have not approved any warehouse in Oregon.—Ted Brasch, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Craigmont, Ida.—Frank Baer, manager of the Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co., died of injuries sustained when his car left the North & South highway along Salmon River the evening of Aug. 14. Mr. Baer had been an ardent supporter of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n for the last 20 years, on several occasions serving in executive capacities.—Ted Brasch, sec'y.

Castle Rock, Wash.—The Cowlitz Valley Feed Co. of Castle Rock has been incorporated by Walter Van Horne, Frances Gayle Van Horne and Bryant R. Dunn of Seattle. The new concrete building recently constructed by Mr. Van Horne is completed and the new firm is now in operation. The Castle Rock Produce Co. has sold its stock and fixtures to the new company and E. J. Langdon will be employed in the new store.

Hoquiam, Wash.—A meal drum becoming overheated in the fish meal drier of the Pacific Sardine Products Co. plant Aug. 6 set ablaze the fish meal being dried and processed. It was necessary to allow the meal in the huge drum to burn itself out, it being impossible to extinguish the fire. Pilchard fishing season opened early this month and operators said the Harbor output of fish oil probably would run 25 to 30 railroad tank cars daily and that meal shipments would require 25 to 30 box cars daily. The oil and meal is shipped to Seattle and from there routed to various points. On the opening day of the season, Aug. 1, fish boats brot in 240 tons of fish, with increased receipts each day since. One hundred and fifty tons of fish is the largest catch reported this season.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mitchell, S. D.—F. Ed Edscom is representing Leonard J. Keefe, Milwaukee.

Parkston, S. D.—The H. G. Rempfer elevator was damaged by windstorm Aug. 9.

Ethan, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged during a windstorm Aug. 9.

Rapid City, S. D.—Black Hills Warehouse Corp. on July 26 sustained windstorm damage at its plant.

Bonilla, S. D.—Floyd Peterson is managing the Sheldon Reese elevator which has been opened for the season.

Twin Brooks, S. D.—Repairs at the Miller Elvtr. Co. plant include an enlarged driveway, installation of a 15-ton scale and remodeling of its office.

Freeman, S. D.—William Pfeiffer and Konrad Ellwein are looking after the Farmers Grain Co. elevator following the resignation of P. J. Waltnr.

Centerville, S. D.—P. J. Walter, formerly grain buyer for the Farmers Grain Co. of Freeman, is now manager of a local elevator, moving here with his family early in August.

Salem, S. D.—The feed mill at the Farmers Grain & Coal Corp. elevator, which has been idle for months, resumed operations Aug. 15 with Orel Schmidt handling the grinding business.

Arlington, S. D.—H. T. Wettestad has resumed his work at the elevator on crutches following injuries incurred in a fall from a scaffold at the elevator in which he splintered the bone below his left knee.

White Rock, S. D.—A. M. Olson, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at Wheaton, Minn., and his son, Gerald, have bot the Farmers Elevator here and reopened the plant after making repairs. The local elevator will have no connection with the Wheaton Farmers Elvtr.

Tripp, S. D.—Fire early Aug. 6 completely destroyed the elevator of the Furchner Elvtr. & Grain Co., with a loss of \$21,000, including machinery and grain, all insured. Carl H. Furchner, Plankinton, who leased the elevator from the Midwest Realty Co., said he was uncertain whether the structure would be rebuilt. Grain in storage included 2,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of oats, 1,000 bus. of barley, 1,000 of rye and 100 bus. of corn. August Schmidt is the manager.

## SOUTHEAST

Greenville, Miss.—The Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. has started construction of a grain elevator here, the first one to be built in north Mississippi. The company was granted five years' tax exemption on all save real estate for the new enterprise. The company established a cottonseed meal crushing unit here last September and in March of this year a corn meal plant was installed. The new elevator will have 100,000-bus. capacity and will cost about \$25,000.

Gloucester, Va.—Damage estimated at between \$7,000 and \$15,000 was done at the Cow Creek Mills, Inc., historical landmark, when the dam broke under the terrific pressure of the big pond, swollen beyond its capacity by a cloud burst the night of July 26, following heavy rains of the preceding week-end. The elevator, two great silos, a warehouse and a boat house were destroyed, together with 400 rolls of roofing, 700 bbls. of corn, 300 bags of salt, 200 bbls. of flour, and a large stock of other merchandise. A gap more than 50 ft. wide was torn away in the mill-dam. The mill house was the only building left standing in the wake of the flood.

## TEXAS

Beaumont, Tex.—J. S. Gordon, 63, of J. S. Gordon Co., a member of the Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n, died July 30. Mr. Gordon had been continuously engaged in the grain business here since 1893.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Galveston, Tex.—The Galveston Wharf Co. filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission Aug. 11, effective Aug. 25, providing reductions in handling charges for export grain thru its elevators at Galveston. The charge for elevation of export grain, by the new tariffs, has been reduced to 1c, while 20 days free time is now allowed on all grain received for export, instead of the former 10 days. Elevation rate for local and domestic delivery is also reduced to 1c per bushel.

## WISCONSIN

Denmark, Wis.—The Denmark Flour Mills recently installed a new feed mill.

Two Rivers, Wis.—The plant of Two Rivers Equity Exchange on August 5 was damaged during wind storm.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Jim Buchholz recently installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Rudolph, Wis.—Rudolph Mercantile Co. has installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Al Flanagan, Milwaukee manager of Fraser-Smith Co., who underwent an appendectomy Aug. 1, is getting along nicely.

Appleton, Wis.—A fire at the Liethen Grain Co. warehouse Aug. 16 did about \$500 damage. The blaze started among bags of feed early in the morning and timely discovery by a newsboy prevented the flames spreading.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Wallace Hottenson has been elected sec'y of the W. M. Bell Co., grain commission merchants, and will be associated with the firm as salesman. He is a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Banking of the University of Pennsylvania where he received his B.S. degree, and has had two years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade. He is the son of William A. Hottenson, pres. of W. M. Bell Co.

Damages to crops from the Missouri River overflow in 1937 are being sought in a suit by 167 farmers to recover \$128,000 from the federal government. Channel improvement work by army engineers narrowed the river, causing inundation of farm lands from above Council Bluffs, Ia., to the Missouri river line.

An extension of time from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 has been granted by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the making of loans on corn held by growers. The C.C.C. stated Aug. 19 that banks and other lending agencies were carrying producers' notes aggregating \$13,294,076, secured by 27,335,770 bus. of corn. The corporation itself had extended loans for \$21,777,554, secured by 44,907,000 bus. of corn up to Aug. 11.



## Grain Carriers

**Nashville, Tenn.**—The Southwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Sept. 15 at the Andrew Jackson Hotel.

The need for federal regulation of the size and weight of trucks is to be investigated, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Abandonment** of the line from Weatherford to Seymour, Tex., by the Frisco System is being strenuously opposed by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The government owned barge line operated as the Inland Waterways Corporation carried 323,646 tons of corn and 8,129 tons of wheat during the six months ending June 30.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 51,519 cars during the week ending Aug. 6, against 45,936 during the like week of 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Charges for delivery and pick-up service, hitherto performed free, by the eastern railroads, will be made under a tariff effective Aug. 15, by more than 20 railroads, as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission Aug. 12.

**Abandonment** of 47 miles of line from Brewton to Metter, Ga., has been recommended by Examiner Romero of the I.C.C. It is a part of the 77-mile Central of Georgia line between Brewton and Dover, Ga., and has lost traffic to highway trucks.

**Walla Walla, Wash.**—Bulk shipments of wheat down stream on barges bringing petroleum up is an experiment in contemplation on the Columbia River above The Dalles, according to Chas. Baker, pres. of the Inland Empire Waterways Ass'n.

Grain rates to the Atlantic seaboard and New England via Gulf ports are attacked as excessively high compared with rates from the Central West is the complaint of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., of Dallas, Tex., demanding reasonable thru rates and application of transit privileges.

The C. & N-W. Ry. Co. on Aug. 10 published an export rate on grain giving back to Omaha and other Missouri River markets part of their lost transit, effective Sept. 10. So far the other roads have blocked the Northwestern's desire to grant transit on domestic grain.

The Ohio State Railroad Commission having barred non-lawyers from appearing before that body, traffic men have formed the Ohio Ass'n of Transportation Practitioners to attack the ruling in the courts and the legislature. The Commission made its ruling at the request of the Ohio Bar Ass'n.

Texas Motor Transportation Ass'n advised me that they would be willing to accept a load limit law recommended by the Buro of Public Roads, which adjusts the gross load of a vehicle on the number of axles and the size tires, and would not accept any sort of a net load limit.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**Abandonment** of 20 miles of line from Koyle, Ia., to Gainesville, Mo., should be permitted the Burlington, Examiner Lyle of the I.C.C. reports in Finance No. 11876. Evidence showed trucks were taking the traffic, so the company had to make 3 trips over the line to get a single carload of freight.

In Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. Examiner Esch of the Interstate Commerce Commission found rates on corn charged by the Frisco were excessive when originating prior to Jan. 15, 1936, in Illinois and shipped thru St. Louis to Springfield, Mo., there transited and reshipped to points in Missouri. The applicable rates were the thru rates. The rates charged were applicable on shipments originating after Jan. 15.

**Cleaning ships'** holds quickly for loading with wheat after discharging petroleum is facilitated by lining the holds with sheet nickel, as in the steamer Dolomite 4, which recently unloaded oil from Oswego, N. Y., at the pier of an oil company at East Chicago, to pick up a cargo of wheat at South Chicago. The boat is 300 ft. long, and has just made its first trip. After the close of navigation on the Great Lakes the boat will be employed between Norfolk, Va., and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Wisconsin motor transport law provides that certain farm products are exempt from tax if moved "immediately and directly from the point of production." Farm products hauled from the farm to a place of storage and later transported farther are not entirely exempt from Wisconsin motor transportation taxes, the Wisconsin State Public Service Commission's examining section has announced. In the opinion of the WSPSC, where an unmanufactured agricultural product is hauled to one point and there stored, and later is transported in another truck to some other destination, it is obviously not transported "immediately and directly from the point of production."

J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, states that the eastern railroads have

decided to make a 10 per cent reduction in the reshipping rates on grain for export from Chicago to Atlantic ports. "This means that the new rates on grain from Chicago for export will be 12 cents per 100 pounds to Baltimore, 12½ cents to Philadelphia and 13½ cents to New York City and Boston, and will result in a saving of 6 cents per bushel on wheat and 5.6 cents per bushel on corn, on rail shipments. The railroads advise that this new export rate will become effective on or about Oct. 1 and will expire with the end of November, 1938."

## Scale Register on Work-floor Saves Steps

An automatic scale tally on the work-floor of the Miller Grain Co.'s 20,000-bu. frame elevator on the Rock Island railroad at Cullison, Kan., saves many steps for Owner-Manager Roy L. Miller when loading cars.

The tally is fastened to a beam over the work-floor within an arm's easy reach from the floor. It is actuated by a thin wire from an offset mechanism hooked up to work with automatic scale in the cupola. A light spring, its tension adjustable, keeps the wire taut enough to operate the tally accurately, yet with a minimum of friction.

The automatic scale being set above a bin, no wire could be run straight down thru the grain; and in order to let the wire depend straight down to the tally on the work-floor, recourse was had to the offset mechanism shown in the engraving herewith to connect the scale and tally.

This offset, C, is a ¾-inch rod making quarter turns back and forth in bearings screwed securely on top of a 2x4-inch support, D, which in turn is spiked across the inside bin wall.

In Mr. Miller's set-up this rod, C, is about 18 inches long. At a right angle at one end is a 2½-inch piece, B, with a clevis on its operating end; and a short reciprocating rod, A, connecting with a clevis on the dumping lever of the scale. A similar 2½-inch piece, E, is secured at right angle in a horizontal position to the other end of the rod, C, to lift the wire, F, and pull the tally control wire, each time the scale dumps its hopper.

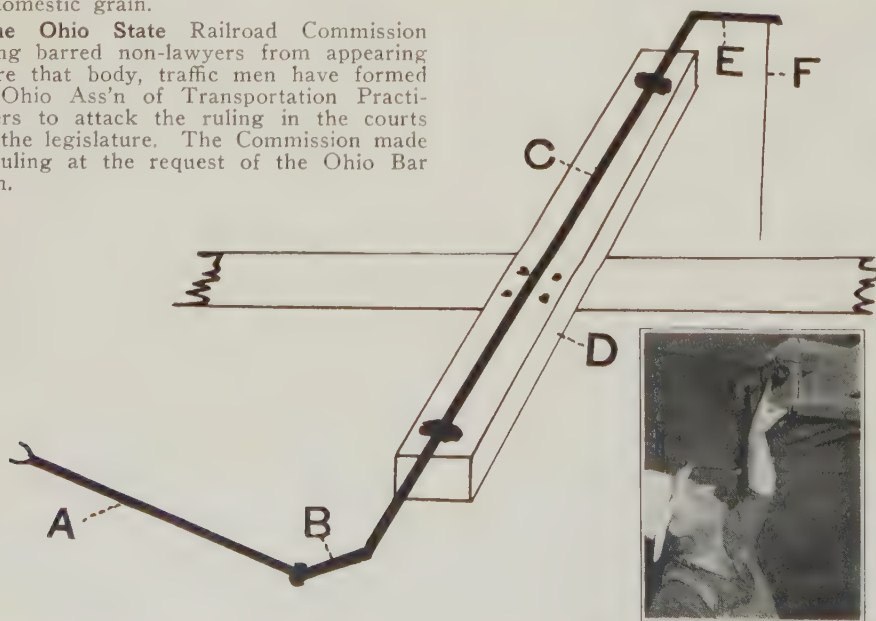
Mr. Miller checks this auxiliary tally against the tally on the automatic scale after loading each car. But the auxiliary tally saves him many steps by telling him just how much he has loaded into a car.

Scale experts with whom Mr. Miller has conferred declare the mechanism operating the work-floor tally can in no way affect the weights. But he takes the precaution of having the scale tested with the mechanism hooked up.

Mr. Miller also keeps a record of the dump numbers on a worksheet tacked to a wall of the work-floor, so that at the end of the day of loading cars he needs only copy the figures on his permanent records in the office.

Mills reporting to the Buro of the Census held 57,035,050 bus. of wheat June 3, against 67,874,468 bus., June 30, 1937. By Sept. 30 last year wheat stocks held by the mills had increased to 163,363,259 bus.

Government interference with cotton marketing made the carry-over July 31 the largest on record, 11,533,184 bales, against 4,498,848 bales a year ago. During the year 5,756,096 bales were consumed and 5,595,552 bales exported. To help foreign cotton growers it is proposed to cut United States acreage and place cotton planters in the deep south on relief. Thru July 28 the Commodity Credit Corporation has disbursed \$238,714,000 in loans on 5,464,481 bales of cotton and encouraged more growers to hold for higher prices.



Offset Mechanism on Bin Wall and Mgr. Miller Pointing to Tally on Work Floor.



## Supply Trade

**Winnipeg, Man.**—Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., has been licensed by B. I. Weller, to manufacture and sell Calumet Cups in Western Canada.

**F. H. Chambers**, field sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Miller Ass'n is representing Prater Pulverizer Co. in Missouri, selling Blue Streak Hammer Mills, Crushers and Mixers.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Catalog H-1 of the J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works gives complete information relative to the extensive line of grain elevator, feed and flour mill equipment manufactured by this old established company. Readers of the Journal would do well to send for a copy of this catalog and keep it in their files for ready reference.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The Buffalo Scale Co. announces the development of a new line of automatic batching scales. It is claimed these new scales provide precision control of quality and cost where exact proportioning of materials is a critical operation in processing. Electric eye and interlocking sequence controls, as well as manual manipulation of the scale beams, are available to fit various conditions. Readers of the Journal interested in this equipment can secure a descriptive bulletin by writing the company.

**Our interpretation** of C.C.C. wheat loan values is that the Kansas farmer, after allowing for freight at 12c plus 4c per bushel handling, would have a net loan value of 54c on No. 2 red wheat, while the Kentucky farmer, who recently increased his wheat acreage more than 200 per cent, enjoys a net loan price at his local elevator of 76c.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n.



Screwless Shock-Proof Flexible Fibre Guard.

## Charged With Corn Crib Conspiracy

Charged with unlawfully conspiring to fix and maintain uniform delivered prices for combination wood and wire portable corn cribs and silos, seven manufacturers of such products are named respondents in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

The respondent manufacturers, whose combined production allegedly comprises the major portion of the total output of the industry, are as follows:

Rowe Manufacturing Company, Galesburg, Ill.; Nebraska Bridge Supply & Lumber Co., Omaha, Nebr.; Mattson Wire & Manufacturing Co., Joliet, Ill.; E. S. Gaynor Lumber Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Humboldt Fence & Supply Co., Humboldt, Iowa; Joseph M. and J. Wayne Denning, trading as Illinois Wire & Manufacturing Co., Joliet, Ill., and Alexander G. Sutherland, trading as Kansas City Wire & Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo.

The complaint charges that the respondent manufacturers have entered into and are now putting into effect understandings and agreements for the purpose of unlawfully restricting, monopolizing and eliminating competition in the sale of their products in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Pursuant to their understandings and agreements, the respondents, the complaint alleges, have agreed to fix and maintain, and for at least the last three years, have fixed and maintained uniform, delivered prices in the states named.

The complaint alleges that the acts and practices of the respondents have hindered and prevented price competition in the states named, have increased prices in such states, have tended to create in the respondents a monopoly in their products, and constitute unfair methods of competition within the intent and meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The respondents are allowed 20 days to answer the complaint.

An "uprising of wheat farmers throughout the Pacific northwest," in protest against the new wheat program of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was predicted by A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore., president of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., regional cooperative, with a membership of 7,000 members in Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

## Improved Portable Lamp

Protecting portable electric lamps from breakage has the double advantages of economy and preventing possible explosions of dust.

Some of the newer lamp guards are very substantially constructed. The guard shown in the engraving herewith is made of heavy vulcanized fiber, comprising strips, rings, hooks and reflectors, with parts heavily lacquered and entirely shock-proof. The swivelled friction fiber hook holds the lamp guard in any position. The resilient rubber handles and rubber locking rings are made of new 50 per cent pure vulcanized rubber, without reclaimed rubber, and are heat resistant, with special ingredients to resist oil.

Interchangeability of handles, sockets, locking rings and strain washers reduces spare parts to a minimum. All taping and soldering are eliminated by arrangement for rapid wiring of the extension cable which passes thru the bottom seal, then thru strain washer. The guards are water-tight. The portable is easily assembled and taken apart without tools.

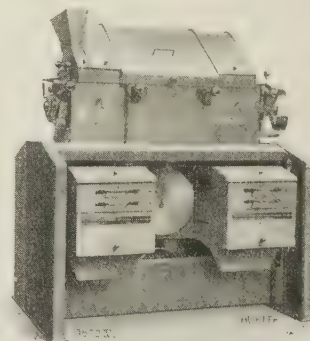
Additional information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers, the Safeguard Electric Co., Inc.

## Wheat Testing Mill

Grain merchants offering wheat to millers will find their sales facilitated by an accurate knowledge of the flour producing capabilities of the stock of wheat on hand, whether the grinding or baking test is performed in a commercial laboratory or in their own plant.

A very small experimental mill that turns out flour with exactly the same baking quality as flour from a large commercial mill has been devised for the laboratory and is shown in the engraving herewith.

This mill gives duplicate results, works rapidly, runs automatically and requires no special milling experience from the person in charge.



Wheat Testing Mill.

The mill is contained within a solid iron frame. The whole assembly is driven from one main pulley. Particular attention has been paid to the roll adjusting mechanism. The upper knob is provided for throwing out the rolls, when not grinding. The milling process is divided into 3 breaks and 3 reductions. A different corrugation has been chosen for each of the breaks. The roll surface also differs in length for each stream. The sifters are vibrated by the well-known Buhler Drive. The covering of the sieves can be chosen to suit local conditions. Besides wire sieves silks No. 9, 10 and 11 X X are normally used. A cleaning device for the sieves has been provided.

Elevators of special design, working reliably without buckets, convey the stocks. The whole automatic mill is fitted with ballbearings, thus insuring easy and silent running. The power consumption is one to 1½ h.p.

Formerly complaints were often heard that flour produced in the laboratory did not have the same diastatic activity as flour produced from the same mixture in a commercial mill. With this new automatic mill this difficulty is overcome. Whether 20 lbs. or only 1 lb. of wheat are ground, the gluten properties will remain exactly the same.

Having once been set for the results desired, subsequent tests will always be uniform. After the sample of tempered wheat has been placed in the hopper over the first break roll, no further attention is necessary as the flour, bran and shorts will be automatically discharged into suitable containers placed at the various outlets. A two pound sample may be milled in 12 minutes.

The machine is 4 ft., 5 ins. long, 3 ft., 5 ins. wide and 4 ft., 11 ins. high.

When time is as important in laboratory work as elsewhere, nobody can afford to waste hours with experimental milling. This fully automatic laboratory mill meets the modern requirements of speed, efficiency and accuracy without the need of long milling experience.

Additional information will be given Journal readers on application to the builders, Buhler Bros., Inc.

Burke & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., were given a hearing at Washington Aug. 17 on charges they had failed to segregate customers' grain margins, in violation of the Commodity Exchange Act



# Field Seeds

**Waupaca, Wis.**—The Wisconsin Seed Co. recently opened a new seed store.

**Aroma Park, Ill.**—The Lowe Seed Co. is installing a Soweigh 20-ton Truck Scale.

**Portland, Ore.**—Seed shippers are objecting strenuously to the increase in charges for sampling seeds on the docks.

**Pomeroy, Wash.**—Seed grain treating and cleaning equipment has been installed by the Pomeroy Warehouse & Milling Co.

**Texas** farmers are growing so much undesirable black hull wheat millers may find it necessary to discriminate against it in price.

**Arling, Ida.**—The Mountain Valley Seed Co. has purchased an additional seed cleaning machine to make the most difficult separations.

**Five ears** of hybrid corn to a stalk has been found on a 10-acre field of H. A. Peterson near Holdrege, Neb., who obtained the seed from A. H. Maunder, county agent. Not necessary to reduce Peterson's acreage.

**Creighton, Ia.**—The Storms Seed Co. has rented a vacant building and will use it for a storehouse for bluegrass straw and chaff. The storage building will be used immediately by the Storms Co.

**Guy N. Collins**, agricultural botanist in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, died Aug. 15 at Lanham, Md., aged 67. He had experimented most of the last 30 years with corn, early recognizing the importance of hybrid corn.

**Fremont, Neb.**—Work will be started in the near future on the construction of a new \$70,000 hybrid corn processing plant and drier for the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, to be located on 23rd St. near the railway tracks, northwest of the city.

**Shoshone, Ida.**—Pending the erection of his new building F. A. Burkhalter of Jerome is installing machinery in the former brick laundry building for cleaning all kinds of clover and alfalfa seed. The local business will be in charge of Harry Braden.

**Fort Morgan, Colo.**—Field seeds will be handled by Jacks Bean Co., in addition to beans and feeds, with its facilities greatly enlarged by the purchase of the Farmers Elevator property, according to T. E. Duncan, pres.

**Thief River Falls, Minn.**—Hoel & Strombo will engage in the seed business in a warehouse and cleaning plant they are erecting on the Soö right of way. The building is 50x66 ft., and later an elevator 50x50 will be built on an adjoining site.

**Grand Island, Neb.**—The Grand Island Seed Co. has been formed to handle car lots or less of farm seeds, by John Riemers, a cattle man of western Nebraska, and Wm. A. Munroe, for 15 years buyer and salesman for the Nebraska Seed Co.

**Forest Grove, Ore.**—A seed analysis laboratory has been installed by E. F. Burlingham & Sons, in charge of Geraldine Rinker, who has taken an intensive course in seed testing at Oregon State College.

**Milford, Conn.**—F. H. Woodruff & Sons have turned their business over to a corporation of the same name, with the following officers: Pres., Wm. H. Woodruff; vice-pres., Harold F. Woodruff; vice-pres., Frank H. Lindley; treas., Harold F. Woodruff; sec'y, Morris W. Abbott.

**Springfield, Mo.**—Richard R. Ricketts died Aug. 4, aged 68 years. He was born at Hannibal, Mo., and resided in Kansas City before going to Springfield 43 years ago and establishing the Springfield Seed Co., which he managed until a heart ailment forced him to let up his activities.

**Crested wheat grass** is said to yield twice as much forage as the native grasses of Montana in dry years, to choke weed growth and to stand heavy grazing. It was found by an American plant explorer in 1898 in Siberia, where its drouth and cold resisting characters were developed by the climate.

**East Lansing, Mich.**—The Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n is meeting Aug. 24 in the agricultural building of Michigan State College. Among the scheduled speakers are John B. Strange, state commissioner of agriculture, Professor H. C. Rather, Professor A. F. Yaeger and H. L. Seaton, research assistant.

**The Virginia Division of Plant Industry** reports five lots of mixed cowpeas sold by Herbert Bryant, Inc., Alexandria, Va., as flagrantly misbranded as to germination. Low germination due chiefly to high percentage of hard seeds. Regulation 2 requires that the percentage of germination and the percentage of "hard seeds" be given on the label separately. It prohibits the inclusion of such hard seeds in the percentage of germination as was apparently done in these cases.

**Hillview, Ill.**—The Community Elevator Trust has purchased and is operating a Keck Gonnerman portable seed cleaning and treating machine to improve the quality of seed wheat planted in its community. The machine is routed by the county agent to prevent interference with other seed treating and cleaning operations and to move with greatest efficiency. It earns 7c a bushel for its labors, this charge including the cost of the copper carbonate. Manager Charles V. Arnold expects it to clean and treat 15,000 bus. of seed wheat before planting time.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—The last Indiana General Assembly amended the state seed law to permit the seed commissioner to remove as well as to add weeds to the noxious list stipulated in the law. Following a series of conferences with seedsmen, farm organizations and others interested, it was decided to remove chicory, white top, yellow trefoil and wild lettuce and to add field bindweed, Johnson grass, perennial sowthistle, bitter winter cress and field peppergrass to the noxious weed list so specified by law and to become effective Sept. 15.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—John R. Hackett has removed the Hackett Seed Store to a larger location.

**A new variety of oats** has been developed by the Michigan State College crossing Markton and Victory. The straw is stiffer than that of Markton, and it is free from smut. Test weights seem to run three to five pounds heavier to the bushel and the maturity is a little earlier than the usual midseason varieties grown in Michigan. The new variety has not yet been given a name, and sufficient seed for commercial growing will not be available until 1940.

**Winona, Minn.**—The Northern Field Seed Co. has been fined \$200 in the district court at St. Paul, Minn., after pleading guilty to violation of the Federal Seed Act, according to the Division of Seed Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The company shipped 100 bags of alfalfa seed into New York state, the labels stating that the seed was grown in Minnesota. But a sample sent to the New York State Seed Laboratory contained seed of sour clover, indicating southwestern origin. Because the labels incorrectly used were "Verified-Origin Seed Certificates" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the firm was removed from benefit of the U. S. Verification Service, effective May 18, 1937.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—The seven steps to fame taken by Indiana corn kings will be featured this year in the Purdue University agronomy exhibit at the Indiana State Fair, Sept. 3 to 9. The steps clearly tell how these corn kings obtained their royalty. In the last 24 years Indiana has crowned twenty individual corn kings, four of them having been reseeded in this honored office for the second time. To be a corn king it is necessary to produce more corn on five acres than any other corn grower in the state contest. Last year there were 1,160 farmers competing for this high honor. These kings have an average yield record of over 130 bus. of corn per acre.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
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THE O & M SEED CO.  
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

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all kinds of

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NORFOLK, NEB. MANKATO, MINN.  
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BILLINGS, MONT.

**MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.**  
formerly Sioux City Seed Co.

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.  
GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO  
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.  
PAULDING, O.  
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri



A local campaign by the country grain dealer, urging farmers to have seed wheat treated for smut, now is timely, before seedling begins.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. has employed in its sales division W. H. Cowan, formerly in charge of the feed department of the Washburn-Crosby Co., residing at Liberty, Mo., and for many years with the Ralston Purina Co.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—Hastings College, Hastings, Neb., has filed suit to recover \$8,000 alleged, to be due under the will of J. E. Cummings, seedsman, who died 21 years ago and left 400 shares of stock, valued at \$40,000, to be divided, the college to share equally with other named institutions.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Aug. 19, fire threatened to destroy the four-story brick building of the Ohio Valley Seed Co., at 513-15 Sycamore street. After a stubborn battle, firemen finally got the blaze under control. The big building was stocked with chicken feed, pet foods and stock food. Loss is amply covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

**Fargo, N. D.**—Some of the new rust resistant wheats developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station will be distributed this fall and winter to farmers, according to Director H. C. Hanson, to seed 5-acre plots, the Station to have the option of directing the distribution of 75 per cent of the crop.

**Fort Worth, Tex.**—One of our good members, Douglass W. King, suggests a remedy against the unlawful use of trade-marked bags by dealers who were refilling them and selling them as original packages, which is to have each manufacturer use his individual seal, as is done in some of the other states.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**Nampa, Ida.**—Modern methods of corn breeding were described at a meeting here Aug. 10 by Glenn Smith, Purdue University seed corn breeding expert, before 21 representatives of seed companies. Sheldon Sanders, seedsman, was appointed chairman of a com'te to bring about closer co-operation between the state experimental farm and the seedsmen.

**Tipton, Ind.**—The 600 acres under contract are expected to give the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. about 30,000 bus. of hybrid seed this fall and winter, for handling in the new plant being erected at a cost of \$30,000. De-tasseling in the field has been completed. The machinery is now going into the new plant, where 100 persons will be employed beginning about Sept. 15.

**Washington, Ind.**—E. Carroll, who farms 199 acres in Steele township, was the winner of the first 10-acre wheat-growing contest ever held in Indiana. The contest was held in Daviess county. Purdue University specialists say the idea probably will spread to other counties. Carroll's 10 acres of wheat was judged the best in nine township champion plots chosen from entries of 68 farmers.—W. B. C.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Hybrid corn and open pollinated corn have at least one thing in common. They are both subject to the same seedling rot diseases, according to C. T. Gregory, of the Purdue University. Any seed corn that is well matured and properly dried and stored will be less affected with seedling blights than will the poorly matured seed corn. The Purdue plant disease exhibit at the Indiana State Fair this year deals with these problems. It will show the cause of seedling rots, their effect and their control by seed treatment and seed corn culling. The methods of corn culling will be well illustrated with pictures and examples of well matured and poorly matured seed. This method of seed corn culling has proven its worth.—W. B. C.

**Garden Prairie, Ill.**—The Northern Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by E. C. Foley, Floyd A. Lobdell and J. P. Churchill. Mr. Foley is Boone County farm advisor.

**Nebred** is the name recently chosen for the new variety of wheat known as Nebraska No. 1063. It was selected, beginning in 1923, from a winter-hardy Turkey wheat. It has been under constant, rigid tests at the Nebraska experiment station since that time and has been thoroughly tested throughout the state for several years. Qualities which led to the definite approval as suitable for planting in Nebraska are: Extreme resistance to bunt or stinking smut now present in Nebraska. Exceptionally good milling and baking qualities; consistently high yields in tests directly comparing it with other varieties. Very winter hardy, and generally produces wheat of a high test weight. It is not resistant to stem rust. Nevertheless, it has produced slightly larger yields of wheat with a little higher test weight than other popular Nebraska varieties in years when rust was prevalent.

The Virginia seed law effective June 21, 1938, also covers Bermuda grass, section 1 reading as follows: Agricultural seeds defined.—The term "agricultural seed" or "agricultural seeds," as used in this act, shall be defined as the seeds of Canada blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, rough-stalked meadow grass, Brome grass, fescues, kaffir corn, millets, tall meadow oat grass, orchard grass, red top, ben grasses, rye grasses, sorghum, Sudan grass, timothy, Bermuda grass only when sold as such and when sold in packages and so marked (in all other cases, Bermuda grass is to be considered under this act as a noxious weed seed and is here so defined), cotton, alfalfa, clovers, lespedezas, field peas, cowpeas, soy beans, vetches, buckwheat, flax, rape, barley, field corn, oats, rye, wheat, and other grasses, forage plants and cereals which are sold, stored, offered or exposed for sale or distribution, or had in possession with intent to sell within this State, or transported from one point within this State to another point within this State for seeding purposes.

The Millers National Federation has engaged as public relations director Emmet Dougherty, for several years Washington correspondent of the Davenport Democrat.

## A Superior Wheat Variety

Iowin winter wheat and selections from two undistributed oat hybrids, Victoria-Richland and Markton-Rainbow, have again proved superior to "competing" varieties in the 1938 yield test of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

L. C. Burnett, research agronomist, reports that Iowin wheat out-yielded Ioturk, Kawvale, Iobred and Cheyenne at six of seven locations—Onawa, Martinsdale, Burlington, College Springs, Kanawha and Cherokee. At Ames it out-yielded all varieties except Kawvale.

Iowin, which, from 1927 to 1937, averaged 36 bus. per acre at Ames, led, with an average of 25.8 bus. this year for the seven locations. Kawvale averaged 21.2; Iobred, 20.8; Ioturk, 18.9, and Cheyenne, 15.3. Highest yield this year was at Burlington, where Iowin produced 31 bus.

Kawvale, the semi-hard red wheat, which out-yielded Iowin at Ames, showed highest resistance to leaf rust, and ranked at the top in strength of straw. But this variety has not proved sufficiently winter hardy for planting north of Ames.

## Seed Peddling Fraud

For the past two years a peddler, known as J. P. Clarry, alleged to represent the Old English Seed Co., p. o. Box 156, Columbus, O., represented as being the "Sole Distributors of COS-MO Brand American Grown English Blue Grass Seed"—"A Beautiful Hardy Grass," has been traveling in Virginia, operating without peddler's license. The seed was offered and has been sold to gullible purchasers for \$1.50 per pound.

It has been found upon examination to be meadow fescue, worth on the present market, at retail, about 20c per pound. It is recommended for use in pasture mixtures, but is not a desirable seed for lawn purposes.

This man, J. P. Clarry, was arrested in Richmond, July 13, 1938, for selling seed not properly labeled, charged with not having the necessary peddler's license. At the trial in police court he was fined \$10.00 and costs, and given a 3 months suspended jail sentence with a charge from the court that he leave the state and cease operations.

In this particular instance the meadow fescue was bought by J. P. Clarry from a Richmond

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seed house. He paid \$24.00 for 200 lbs. in bulk and was putting it up in 1-lb. packages at his hotel room and peddling it out from his automobile, which bore a N. C. license, at \$1.50 per pound package.

## Will Cease Misrepresenting Insecticide

A stipulation to stop misrepresenting the effectiveness of Bug Dust, an insecticide, has been entered into with the Federal Trade Commission by Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Under the stipulation, the respondent company will discontinue representing generally that Bug Dust kills, controls or combats bugs, insects and worms, and that it will prevent all types of fungus growth, mildew, blight, leaf spot, or diseases of the plant.

The respondent company admits that the United States Department of Agriculture does not recognize rotenone, the active ingredient of Bug Dust, as the most powerful insecticide yet discovered, and it will cease making such representation.

## More Smut in Iowa Wheat

By J. H. STANDEN, Plant Pathologist,  
Iowa State College

Winter wheat in Iowa this year had an unusually large amount of stinking smut, according to a preliminary survey.

In southwestern Iowa, where much of the Iowa winter wheat is grown, we found at least a dozen cases where elevators had refused to buy wheat because of the large amount of stinking smut. My survey included Harrison, Fremont, Mills, Page and Montgomery counties.

Stinking smut is carried on the seed from one crop to the next, so the solution lies in eliminating it from the seed. This can be done by cleaning the seed—thorough fanning—and by treating it with a fungicide. Two fungicides are recommended by Iowa State College plant pathologists for use in Iowa. They are: New Improved Ceresan, to be used at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce per bushel of seed; copper carbonate, at the rate of 2 ounces per bushel.

Applying this dust to the seed is somewhat of a task on the farm, so an effort is being made to get elevators to install cleaning and treating equipment. Assurance has been given of such equipment being installed in Woodbury, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Fremont, Page, Montgomery, and Mills counties. Other counties have already installed, or are likely to install, equipment also.

Farmers who wish to take advantage of this service should get in touch with their county agent, who can tell them of the nearest elevator equipped to give this service.

Stinking smut in wheat not only greatly lowers the quality—sometimes to the point where it will be refused at the market or will be purchased only at a reduced price—but it also reduces the yield.

The presence of stinking smut can be detected in wheat by presence of smut balls which are somewhat smaller than the wheat kernels and when crushed reveal a blackish powder. Another means of detecting it is by the odor. Badly smutted wheat has the odor of dead herring, according to Dr. R. H. Porter of Iowa State College.

Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the number of cars of smutted wheat at the markets originating in Iowa has been increasing in recent years. Only by cleaning and treating the seed can smut be controlled.

It is necessary to scour wheat that is smutty before it can be made into flour, which is the reason that it is so heavily docked in price.

## Seed Oats Seized

Seventeen shipments of seed oats by the American Field Seed Co. of Chicago have been seized and condemned by Federal courts in the last four years. All violated the Federal Seed Act. The last decision involved seed shipped by the "Sun-Field Seed Service"—one of the names under which the American Field Seed Company operates—according to the Division of Seed Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The case, filed in Federal court, Montgomery, Ala., involved 29 bags of seed oats shipped into Alabama from Orangeburg, S. C., to W. D. Graves and Co., Waverly, and Graves Smith Co., Camp Hill.

The seed was sold as "Sunfield's Selection Ferguson Strain Red Oats." It was actually Fulgrain and germinated approximately 66% instead of 95% as labeled.

The Division of Seed Investigations, which administers the Federal Seed Act, cautions against the purchase of seed under an unknown variety name. These names, often spurious, are used by a certain class of seedsmen to assist in the sale of their wares. The seed is usually an established variety, the characteristics of which would be known to the prospective buyer if the correct variety name were used.

## Change in Coloring Regulations for Imported Seed

All alfalfa and red clover seed imported into the United States under green coloring regulations is now to be colored 5 per cent green instead of 1 per cent as formerly. The change, effective Aug. 15, 1938, announced by the Division of Seed Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is made so that the coloring will be more evident to the farmer purchasing imported seed.

The Federal Seed Act requires the coloring of all imported alfalfa and red clover seed. The Act, regulations, and notices under the Act prescribe the following colorings: alfalfa and red clover seed grown in Canada—1 per cent iridescent violet; red clover seed grown in Italy—10 per cent red; alfalfa seed grown in Africa—10 per cent red; alfalfa seed grown in Turkestan—10 per cent purple red; alfalfa seed grown in South America—10 per cent orange red; alfalfa and red clover seed of unknown origin—10 per cent red; alfalfa and red clover seed of known origin, not specifically provided for above, 5 per cent green.

Importers will need to invest in a choice assortment of dyes and color charts and discharge all employees who are color blind.

## Liberty Leaguers Fortunate

On the announcement by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace that there would be no referendum on marketing quotas Tilden Burg, of Sciota, Ill., president of the Corn Belt Liberty League, said:

"Those of us who have ignored our corn acreage allotments feel that we are fortunate and fully justified in our fight against the control plan. All summer supporters of the A.A.A. program have been warning us that we would be properly taken care of this fall, when Wallace forced us to store and seal our extra corn. But Wallace has now turned the tables and has left the co-operators holding the bag.

"League members and other farmers who planted corn to suit their own needs are going to be mighty proud of the extra crib of corn they will be able to harvest this fall from the 'forbidden acres.' We will have plenty to feed our live stock, and if any is left over it will keep. It will come in handy next year if we should have a short crop, as we did in 1934 and 1936."

## To Buy Timothy Seed on Dockage Basis

Berkeley Michael, chairman of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, in a letter to the trade Aug. 8 says:

At our January meeting the Farm Seed Group voted to have a dockage com'te appointed to study the possibility of establishing a system of official dockage determination of agricultural seeds, and to report at our June meeting.

The dockage com'te after exhaustive study reported in June that it was practical and advisable to buy field seeds on a clean basis. That the program start immediately by buying timothy seed at the start of the new crop movement, basis clean. That a formal request be made to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S.D.A. at Washington to establish a seed dockage inspection service.

The com'te's report was accepted and approved at our June meeting. Our formal application to Washington has been made and those in charge in the U.S.D.A. are working on the details and the necessary official approval.

New crop timothy seed will start to move very soon, but pending the establishment of an official dockage inspection service your dockage com'te suggests that all country run timothy purchases be made basis clean, and the amount of dockage be determined mutually between buyer and seller.

After the government agency had been buying butter for several weeks to boost the price the quotation Aug. 16 dropped to the lowest since August, 1935. Traders fear what would happen if the government decided to let go of the 45,000,000 pounds so far purchased. Will the bureaucrats never recognize the depressing influence of surplus commodities stored in the public show windows?

## Cipher Codes

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**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Cloth \$4.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

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# Facts on Hybrid Corn Seed

By C. A. DAVENPORT before Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n at Portland, Ore.

The hybrid seed corn industry had its inception in 1909 in the discovery by Dr. G. H. Shull of New York state that crosses between inbred lines of corn resulted in higher yield and greater uniformity of all plant characteristics.

At this time experiment station workers and private concerns interested in the production of seed corn were using the ear-to-row method of improvement and did not grasp the full significance of the use of crossed seed for commercial production of hybrid seed. However, several investigators started developing inbred lines of corn and studying the plant breeding problems involved in the commercial production of hybrid seed. This period of research covered the period from 1909 to 1920 but after the underlying principles of hybrid vigor were better understood, the hybrid seed corn industry entered a period of expansion.

The industry is still growing until today approximately one-seventh of the 20 million bushels of seed corn planted annually in the United States is hybrid corn.

**What is Hybrid Corn?**—To explain briefly just what constitutes a hybrid I would like to quote from Farmer's Bulletin 1744, The What and How of Hybrid Corn:

"Possibly the simplest way to give a general idea of what hybrid corn is, is to compare it to the mule. A corn hybrid, in fact, has many things in common with the mule. A mule is the first-generation hybrid between the mare and the ass, and partakes of the better qualities of both parents. It does not reproduce, but must be produced anew each generation for its value in itself, not for reproduction. A corn hybrid is the first-generation hybrid between two strains of corn. Its value is for seed in the production of a crop of commercial corn. This corn will grow, but cannot be used for seed without a loss in yield in the succeeding generations. A corn hybrid, then, like the mule, must be produced anew each generation for its value in itself, not for reproduction. During that generation good hybrids produce larger yields of high-quality corn than do the best open pollinated varieties. Finally neither all mules nor all corn hybrids are efficient."

**Technical Terms Explained.**—During the growth of the hybrid seed corn industry certain terms or technical phrases have come into common usage among producers and breeders. It would be well if some of these terms were presented and defined as a courtesy to those of you unfamiliar with the hybridization of corn. They are as follows:

An Inbred Line shall consist of a line of corn that has been developed as a result of not less than five generations of controlled self fertilization.

A Foundation Hybrid shall consist of the first generation of a hybrid between two inbred lines, to be used in the production of hybrids containing more than two inbred lines.

A Commercial Hybrid is one to be planted for the production of feed or for any other commercial or farm use except for seed. A Commercial Hybrid may be any one of the following:

1. A Single Cross—when the single cross is to be used for commercial production and not for the production of double or three way crosses.

2. A Double Cross—the first generation of a cross between two foundation hybrids or single crosses. In a double cross four inbreds are combined in a commercial hybrid.

3. A Three-Way Cross—the first generation of a cross between a foundation hybrid and an inbred line.

4. A Top Cross—the first generation hybrid between an inbred line and an open pollinated variety.

The first step in the commercial production of hybrid seed corn is to obtain inbred lines of corn that possess desirable characteristics such as high yield, dark green color, stiff stalk, or other favorable qualities which may be combined by crossing to produce a desirable hybrid. These inbred lines may be obtained from state or federal agencies who have been developing these lines for several years or may be bred by self fertilization and selection by independent operators.

Several of the larger hybrid seed corn producing companies maintain their own research or breeding departments and develop their own inbred lines. These lines must be maintained and the seed of them increased by hand pollination or by growing them in small fields isolated from other corn by a distance of 40 rods to prevent contamination by foreign pollen.

Most of the commercial dent or field corn hybrids on the market today are double crosses or the result of four inbred lines combined in one hybrid. In order to produce such hybrid seed in large quantities it is common practice to grow the two foundation hybrids or single crosses in isolated crossing field, then to cross these two lots of foundation seed in larger production fields, thereby obtaining the final hybrid seed ready for market. To produce both the single cross and double cross seed the inbred lines or single cross, as the case may be, are grown side by side and the tassels removed from one of the parents before they shed pollen. The tassel parent furnishes the pollen for the whole field and should occupy every fourth or fifth row in the crossing block.

The production of hybrid sweet corn differs very little from that of field corn except that single cross and top cross seed are quite generally used in place of double cross seed.

**New Seed Each Season.**—Since seed cannot be saved from the commercial crop grown from hybrid seed it is necessary to produce the seed anew for each season's use and necessitates the yearly growth of the inbred lines, single cross, and double crosses. This fact, coupled with the extreme care that must be exercised in planting, detasseling, and harvesting the hybrid seed, accounts for the comparatively high price that must be obtained for the crop. However, farmers who plant adapted hybrid seed corn are more than repaid for the additional seed cost in increased yields. At the prevailing prices of seed corn in eastern Oregon it costs about 65c more per acre to seed the best hybrid corn than it would to use good open pollinated seed; and adapted hybrids have been proven to return from 10 to 20 bushels more per acre. In addition hybrid corn provides the grower with insurance against wind damages, heat damage and other natural haz-

ards. This leaves a nice profit for the consumer of hybrid seed and in turn provides the basis for a large seed industry.

The hybrid seed corn industry is growing rapidly and still has much room for expansion. Approximately 105 million acres of land will be seeded to corn this year and of this about 15 million acres will be hybrid seed.

**Hybrids Can Not Adapt Themselves.**—Because of their uniformity or homozygous condition hybrids cannot adapt themselves to localities not suited to them and therefore must be bred especially for certain sections. This breeding requires years of inbreeding, selection, crossing, and experimentation, and anyone not thoroly familiar with the practice should not attempt it.

Another fact that is difficult for farmers as consumers of hybrid seed to understand is that seed should not be saved from hybrid fields for future planting. This is true, however, for yields from such seed will drop off markedly as the hybrid loses uniformity and breaks up into its various component parts.

A third pitfall to the hybrid seed corn industry is the operations of individuals who offer to sell crossed seed at a high price when it will not yield more than ordinary corn. Such practices injure the individual personally and the industry as a whole, for the purchasers of hybrid seed must rely entirely upon the integrity of the dealer.

**Production.**—Hybrid seed corn production has passed the experimental stage. Hybrid seed corn can be tailor-made to fit your growing conditions and commercial needs. Recipes for breeding drouth resistant, wind resistant, chinch bug resistant strains are known. A corn breeder's prescription need only be carefully compounded.

All hybrid corn will not necessarily produce a more uniform, a more vigorous, or a more prolific yield. Open pollinated corn out yields some hybrids.

As seedsmen you are responsible for the introduction of hybrid corn in your particular locality. Proceed with caution, but enjoy your share of hybrid seed profit which is forthcoming.

It is not unreasonable to predict that hybrid corn seed will be used here in the west proportionately to the extent that it is now being successfully grown in other corn producing states. Hybrids are adapted for the deep south, the far north, the east, and the middle west. Hybrid corn can and will be adapted to these western states.

Morris Mills, Inc., Morris, Ill., is reported to have discovered and placed in successful operation a process for including in flour the valuable germ, hitherto turning rancid and losing in a few hours its vitamin value. A demonstration of the process was witnessed Aug. 6 by a delegation of 50 distinguished scientists and wheat flour technicians.

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# Feedstuffs

**Charges for delivery of feed** under the Washington motor vehicle law are to be considered at a conference to be called by the Department of Public Service at Olympia.

**Brewers dried grains** production during July totaled 10,300 tons, about the same as for June, but only about three-fourths of July output last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Alfalfa meal production** in July of about 28,600 tons was 1,500 tons larger than for June. Producers reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that 13,600 tons were produced from dehydrated alfalfa hay.

**With the price of eggs up** and the price of feed down, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that in July, only 5.30 dozen eggs were required to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration. A year ago 10.39 dozen eggs were required to buy 100 lbs. of ration. Poultrymen producing chickens also are in the same profitable position.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—The Alabama Department of Agriculture during the year ending Sept. 30, 1937, made 5,000 inspections of feed establishments and analyzed 1,250 samples of feed. During the year there was sold in the state 308,260 tons of feed, against 282,842 tons during the preceding 12 months, as reported by R. J. Goode, commissioner of agriculture and industries.

**Tallahassee, Fla.**—During 1937 J. J. Taylor, state chemist, reports having made 587 analyses of stock feeds. Of the 552 official samples analyzed 208 were deficient in one or more of the guaranteed constituents; 23 samples were deficient in protein; 32 samples were deficient in fat; 55 samples were excessive in fiber; 161 samples were deficient in nitrogen-free extract. (Of this number, 89 were deficient by reason of the fact that the protein and fat exceeded the guaranteed analysis.)

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

		Minneapolis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
July 2.....	2.....	15.50	18.50	13.00	14.75
July 9.....	9.....	14.50	18.00	13.75	15.25
July 16.....	16.....	16.00	19.00	13.90	15.50
July 23.....	23.....	15.00	18.00	13.50	15.75
July 30.....	30.....	14.50	16.50	13.50	14.75
Aug. 6.....	6.....	14.25	15.00	12.90	14.20
Aug. 13.....	13.....	13.50	13.50	12.50	13.75
Aug. 20.....	20.....	13.50	13.75	12.40	13.85
		St. Louis		Chicago	
		Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
July 2.....	2.....	16.10	17.00	93	25.70
July 9.....	9.....	16.85	17.00	90½	26.20
July 16.....	16.....	16.75	17.60	93	26.70
July 23.....	23.....	16.75	18.10	94	26.70
July 30.....	30.....	16.45	17.00	90	26.70
Aug. 6.....	6.....	16.10	16.50	89	25.20
Aug. 13.....	13.....	15.60	16.10	84	24.70
Aug. 20.....	20.....	15.45	15.90	84½	24.50
		Kansas City		Chicago	
		Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn
July 2.....	2.....	24.50	22.50	19.00	59
July 9.....	9.....	24.50	23.00	18.00	59
July 16.....	16.....	24.50	23.50	18.00	59¾
July 23.....	23.....	25.50	23.75	18.00	59¼
July 30.....	30.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	58
Aug. 6.....	6.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	53¾
Aug. 13.....	13.....	25.00	21.75	18.00	53¼
Aug. 20.....	20.....	25.00	21.10	18.00	54¼

\* St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; Shorts St. Louis delivery.

**Asheville, N. C.**—In this salubrious mountain city will be held the annual meeting of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n in the Grove Park Inn, Sept. 29 and 30.

**The number of cattle on feed** for market in the corn belt states on Aug. 1 was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be about 12 per cent larger than on Aug. 1 last year. This increase compares with estimated increases of 20 per cent on April 1 and 15 per cent on Jan. 1, 1938.

**Distillers' dried grains' output** declined further during July, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with only about 8,600 tons produced. This compares with average monthly production of almost 13,000 tons in 1937-38, 21,000 tons in 1936-37, and over 18,000 tons in 1935-36. Many plants were not operating.

## Adulteration and Misbranding

Cottonseed meal was found to be short weight in 100-lb. bags, and the Perkins Oil Co., West Memphis, Ark., was fined \$150 on a plea of guilty of misbranding.

Protein deficiency in a shipment of dairy feed led to a fine of \$75 on the Golden Grain Mills, Harrisburg, Pa., on a plea of guilty.

Less protein and fat and more fiber than declared on the label of 204 sacks of feed at Mondovi, Wis., led to seizure by the government, which permitted release to the Northern Oats Co. on condition that the dairy feed be relabeled.

Oat hulls had been mixed into a shipment of ground oats increasing the fiber content from the declared 11 per cent to 21.54 per cent; and the Shawnee Milling Co., trading as the Okeene Milling Co., was fined \$50. The article was labeled "Ground Oats Manufactured by Hugo Milling Co., Hugo, Okla."

## Feed Control in New Hampshire

The University of New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station at Durham, N. H., reports that during the year ending June 30, 1937, 165 of the 400 brands analyzed failed to comply with the law in every respect, violating it on 195 counts. Nearly all of these violations, however, are negligible if considered on the basis of the value of the feed to the purchaser.

Eight brands were found deficient more than one per cent in the most valuable constituent, protein. These deficiencies were 2.66, 2.34, 2.11, 1.72, 1.27, 1.19, 1.18 and 1.14 per cent. Nine brands were deficient more than one-half per cent but less than one per cent. Eleven brands were deficient less than one-half per cent. The 28 brands found deficient in protein is equivalent to 7.0 per cent of the brands analyzed.

Thirty-six brands or 9.0 per cent were deficient in fat; 12 of these were deficient less than one-fourth per cent. None of the other deficiencies was more than 0.70 per cent except one which was 3.58 per cent.

Forty-four brands contained an excessive amount of crude fiber. Eighty-seven brands were deficient in carbohydrates. In the analysis of a feeding stuff, the percentage of carbohydrates is usually determined indirectly. It is found by subtracting the sum of the percentages of protein, fat, moisture and ash from 100. It is obvious that an excess of protein and fat over the manufacturer's guaranty decreases the percentage of carbohydrates found.

Nearly all of this year's carbohydrates deficiencies are due to the protein or fat or both exceeding the guaranty.

## One-Fourth Sand in Bone Meal

A fine of \$100 was imposed on Schoen Bros., Inc., by the U. S. District Court for the northern district of Georgia for having shipped from Atlanta, Ga., to Alabama, a quantity of meat scrap labeled "Schoen's Meat Scrap & Bone Meal. Schoen Bros. Manufacturers, Atlanta, Ga.," containing not less than 25 per cent of sand.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Meat Scrap and Bone Meal," on the label, was false and misleading when applied to a product which contained not less than 25 per cent of sand; and in that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

## Feed Men and Labor Act

Men of the feed trade are invited by E. C. Dreyer, chairman of the feed trade committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to send him an outline of their particular problems under the new Fair Labor Standards Act, that interpretations desired may be obtained. Mr. Dreyer says:

"Some feed mixers, manufacturers and wholesalers may be in a dual position needing clarification under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"Those engaged in purely local retailing appear to be exempted from the wages and hours provisions of the Act, but it will take action by the Administrator to define many 'border line' cases.

"Thru this National Ass'n we hope to get many of these points interpreted in Washington before the Act becomes effective in October. We will seek definitions of such phrases as 'area of production,' and 'preparing in the raw or natural state.'

"Keep in mind that the Administrator may hold that an Industry Committee should be named for some sections of the feed trade. We will work with other feed trade groups if and when this arises."

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during May and during the five months ending May, 1938, compared with the like periods of 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

		IMPORTS		Five mos. ended May	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Hay*	700	23,407	10,780	125,208	
Coconut cake†	6,409,122	7,448,450	31,337,747	63,231,595	
Soybean cake†	3,629,756	14,918,457	16,045,043	71,652,465	
Cottonseed cake†	739,320	5,755,787	1,956,820	32,112,725	
Linseed cake†	1,150,000	4,243,240	5,162,100	18,495,261	
All other cake	862,100	10,089,416	7,186,745	28,777,177	
Wheat feeds*	406	28,173	5,565	208,508	
Tankage	2,348	3,442	11,194	20,064	
Fish scrap	571	5,713	18,326	33,453	
Beet pulp	1,064	2,813	22,067	29,962	
		EXPORTS		Five mos. ended May	
		1938	1937	1938	1937
Hay	4,867	364	58,911	864	
Cottonseed cake	9,852	31,239	80,939	116,701	
Linseed cake	1,570	89	3,996	388	
Oth. oil cake	728	130	8,695	1,145	
Cottonseed meal	647	1,890	4,795	6,593	
Linseed meal	4,341	406	19,836	2,891	
Fish meal	45	.....	366	99	
Mixed dairy and poultry feeds	936	267	3,571	1,409	
Other prepared & mixed fds.	393	128	1,258	382	
Other feed, bran	1,542	644	10,419	2,345	
Kafir, milo, bus.	43,011	26	200,870	1,217	
Oyster shells	1,825	6,264	11,164	21,574	

\*2,000 lb. †Pounds.



## Steer Feeding Experiments

Four trials were made by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Beeville, Tex., in 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935 on grazing Sudan grass with and without a supplement of cottonseed cake. Except in the first test, which is not considered in analysis of results, steer calves which had been purchased in the fall and wintered on roughages and cottonseed meal were used, having been started on Sudan grazing in April. The Hereford feeder steers used were of good quality and were comparable in weight each year. They were fed to approximately good grade slaughter steers in 1933 and 1934 but were more highly finished in 1935.

There were two phases of study in each of the four trials on grazing Sudan grass: first, the grazing period and second, a finishing period in drylot. The grazing periods were for 56, 108, 121, and 175 days in order of the respective years. The fattening periods in drylot ranged from 88 to 127 days, an average of 123 days being required for fattening the steers not fed cottonseed cake on grazing and 93 days for the steers which had received the cottonseed cake supplement.

The average daily allowance of cottonseed cake fed in the first trial of 56 days was 1.51 pounds per head; in the second of 108 days, 4.64 pounds; in the third of 121 days, 4.47 pounds; and in the fourth of 175 days, 3.21 pounds. There was no response from feeding cottonseed cake in the first trial, but supplementing the Sudan grazing with more liberal amounts of cake, as in the second, third, and fourth trials, increased gain 0.36 pound per head daily and added sufficient finish to reduce the time required for fattening in drylot about 30 days.

The average daily gain from Sudan grazing only was 1.37 pounds in 1933, 1.21 in 1934, and 1.32 in 1935, making an average gain of 1.29 pounds daily for the 15,104 days of steer grazing involved in the three seasons of grazing. The gains produced from Sudan grazing credited at current prices for stocker steers were more than sufficient to pay the costs, rent and labor charged for the Sudan pasturage.

A noteworthy feature in the use of Sudan grazing in fattening yearling steers is the saving in concentrate feeds required per cwt. of gain. It required an average of only 418 pounds of concentrate feeds to produce 100 pounds of gain (finished beef) for the steers which did not receive cottonseed cake with Sudan grazing for 1934 and 1935 trials. It required an average of 478 pounds of concentrate feeds for 100 pounds of gain for the steers which were fed cottonseed cake while on Sudan grazing for the same years. This is approximately 50% less concentrates per cwt. of finished beef than is required in finishing feeder calves into fattened yearlings by ordinary drylot methods of grain feeding for fattening. Thirteen per cent less concentrates were required per cwt. of gain when cottonseed cake was not fed on Sudan grazing; however, the gain produced without cottonseed cake on Sudan grazing did not result in as highly finished beef as when cake was fed.

The study of a calcium supplement in rations of feeder calves developed into fattened steer yearlings included (1) a winter feeding period, (2) a Sudan grazing period, and (3) a fattening period in the drylot. The calcium supplement did not increase gain or finish during the wintering and Sudan grazing periods, but made slight increase in gain during the drylot fattening period. Body measurement taken of the steers as calves and as finished yearlings one year later show increased bone growth for the steers which received the calcium supplement in their rations.

Analyses of Sudan grass samples collected at intervals during each grazing season show high values for protein and minerals, sufficiently high in protein to indicate that a grain feed would be advantageous as a supplement and sufficiently high in calcium to indicate that

there is little need for calcium supplements with Sudan grazing.

**Conclusion.**—Sudan grazing permits the production of highly finished beef on farms in the Beeville area with a minimum usage of concentrate feeds.

Ground hegari heads were of approximately 33 per cent less value than ground ear corn in finishing beef steers.

Ground hegari stover (heads removed) and ground Sumac fodder (heads on) were practically equal in feeding value in fattening rations.

Liberal amounts of 43% protein cottonseed cake will increase gain on Sudan grazing approximately one-third pound per head daily and will add sufficient finish, if fed for 100 days or longer, to lessen the time required for finishing in drylot about 30 days. Current feed prices determine whether the practice is advisable.

Calcium supplements fed in wintering rations and during periods of Sudan grazing were without value but increased gain when fed in fattening rations in drylot with the sorghum forages as roughages.

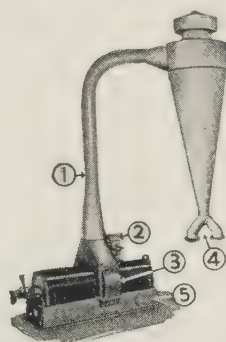
## Many Warehouses Approved for Storage

The Commodity Credit Corporation, offshoot of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation thru Aug. 6 had approved for wheat storage under the 1938 wheat loan program 64 large terminal and 116 country elevators having a storage capacity of 133,000,000 bus.

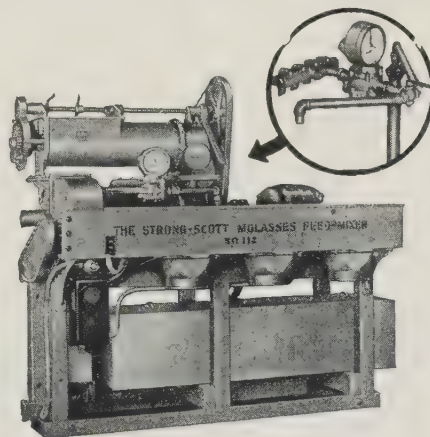
Additional applications have been received from the operators of 1,740 terminal and country houses having a capacity of 215,698,000 bus.

County offices of the soil conservation administration are distributing the blank forms for loans to farmers.

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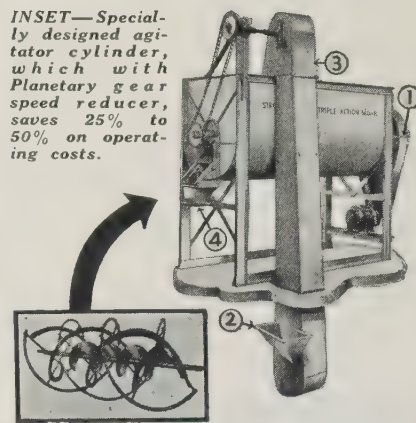
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

An Ellsworth, Iowa, turkey raiser has a little flock of 25,779 turks and each one consumes more and more feed every day.

Hay can be inspected at Auburn, Wash., without charge for diversion, which has been waived by the railroad companies in a tariff effective Aug. 23.

Sexing chicks has been made easy by department of agriculture scientists cross-breeding white leghorns and Rhode Island reds, the down of the female chicks being a lighter red than that of the males.

Raleigh, N. C.—C. S. Parrish, extension poultry specialist at the state college, ascribes the recent heavy mortality in flocks not to a contagious disease but to the birds eating damp or moldy grain waste from threshing machines in the fields.

The amount of protein for pullets now being prepared for fall laying depends upon the method of feeding, but when the grain and mash system is used, the mash should contain about 15 per cent of protein supplement. A mixture of two or three such supplements as meat scraps, fish meal, milk, soybean oil meal and sometimes small amounts of cottonseed and gluten meal is preferred to a single supplement. On farms where liquid skim milk or buttermilk is available, the liquid milk can be given in place of water; this will mean a saving, for then the protein supplement can be reduced to 5 per cent of the mash. However, milk is relatively low in minerals, and it is advisable to add one or two per cent of bone meal or ground oyster shell to the mash when it contains only 5 per cent protein supplement and the pullets are receiving liquid milk.—Dr. H. J. Sloan, division of animal and poultry husbandry, University of Minnesota.

## National Feed Week

The drive for "Better Feeding and Better Profits" inaugurated last year will be repeated this fall in the celebration of National Feed Week, October 17 to 22.

Dealers, jobbers and manufacturers of feed are joining in the campaign by distributing the stickers and posters.

The stickers, printed in attractive colors and suitable for attaching to outgoing letters and advertising literature, can be obtained for \$2.00 per thousand. Posters, having the same design, but measuring 18 inches wide and 24 inches high, may be purchased for \$2.00 for 100; \$8.50 for 500, and \$15.00 per thousand. All orders should be sent to National Feed

Week Headquarters, 741 N. Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis.

It is suggested that country dealers, as the final link between the feed industry and the feeder, have the greatest opportunity to cash in on National Feed Week by working up local enthusiasm with a farm meeting at their places of business or in some convenient hall with good speakers on dairy, poultry and hog feeding, giving away some merchandise prizes and providing some incidental entertainment.

## The Coming World's Poultry Congress

By A. D. JACKSON, Texas Agri. Exp. Station

This great conference is held only once every three years. The last one was at Leipzig, Germany, when forty-one countries were represented. The first session was held at The Hague in 1921 with twenty-seven countries participating. Later sessions were in Barcelona, Ottawa, London, and Rome. This seventh session, at Cleveland, O., July 28 to Aug. 7 is the first to be held in this country and comes at a time when American poultrymen, and particularly Texas poultrymen can gain much advantage from the congress. Just now Texas poultrymen have open to them a brilliant opportunity in production of turkey eggs for hatching. In fact, at this very moment one large dealer is seeking 500,000 turkey eggs for hatching which means about \$75,000 worth of business which Texas turkey raisers may try for. The successful filling of such orders with eggs of desired quality would mean repeat orders of larger and larger proportions as the years go by. With natural climatic and geographic advantage Texas poultrymen hold a commanding position in securing sizable poultry business and no doubt they will take a leading place in this session of the World's Congress, both in the discussions and in the exhibits.

These congresses have stimulated consumption of poultry and poultry products wherever held and the forthcoming session may be expected to do no less. Teachers, extension workers, and other educational groups will be shown the last word in tempting preparation of eggs and poultry and may be expected to carry their impressions to all parts of the country. Research workers from all over the world will be in attendance and report the last word in their findings.

The Texas Experiment Station has maintained poultry research for a number of years and has made many definite contributions to the knowledge required for successful poultry production as well as the effective distribution and use of these products. R. M. Sherwood, chief of the division has participated in all movements to promote the industry and to place the business on a successful plane. He is a member of the com'te on nutrition in the preparation of the program for the World's Congress and is a member of the executive com'te, the executive board and the membership com'te of the Texas Poultry Organization thru which the industry is to have definite coaching not only in exhibits, but in leading to successful sales of Texas poultry.

The Texas Baby Chick Ass'n which meets in Fort Worth, August 29-31 in its fifteenth annual convention will devote an entire half day to stimulation of interest and planning activities leading to proper participation in the forthcoming World's Congress. The officers of this organization will devote much time and effort during the coming months to the encouragement of a creditable showing by Texas in the World's Congress.

For their proper participation in the poultry congress, a number of states have already

made legislative appropriations ranging from \$3,000 to \$15,000 to assist the poultrymen in such matters as exhibits and literature.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Its first regular fall meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n will be held Sept. 13. Minneapolis and Bayport are being considered as the place.

EGG PRODUCTION was influenced by the level of phosphorus in the ration of the hens, but egg shell quality, egg weight, and mortality showed no effects from this cause in experiments at the Western Washington Experiment Station with different levels of phosphorus in the diet of laying hens.

The highest egg production was obtained on rations containing about 0.8% phosphorus, which is close to the optimum level discovered in other experiments.

## Dairy Cows Can Handle More Soybeans Than Beef Steers

More soybeans may be fed to dairy cattle than to beef cattle, feeding tests conducted at Iowa State College indicate.

When 2½ to 3 pounds of beans per steer per day were fed, scouring resulted. However, when the dairy ration contained as much as one-half beans there was no scouring in dairy animals, C. Y. Cannon, head of the Dairy Husbandry Department at Iowa State College, reports.

Says Dr. Cannon: "A dairy cow can consume far greater quantities of soybeans than can steers because the cow has an outlet for the fat in her milk while with steers the fat is dammed up in the body, clogging the digestive system and causing a severe reaction."

Soybeans contain about 16 per cent fat, but the fat content of milk is little, if at all, affected by feeding high fat-content feeds. When a good legume hay is included in the dairy ration, the grain mix should not contain more than one-ninth soybeans, which preferably have been cracked. When no alfalfa or legume hay is fed, the proportion of soybeans in the grain mix should be not more than one-third.

<b>CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses</b>	<b>Protein, Fat, and Fibre</b>
	<b>—Feed or Grain—</b>
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	<b>Reasonable Rates</b>
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	"Runyon Analyze Help Sell Feeds"

## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

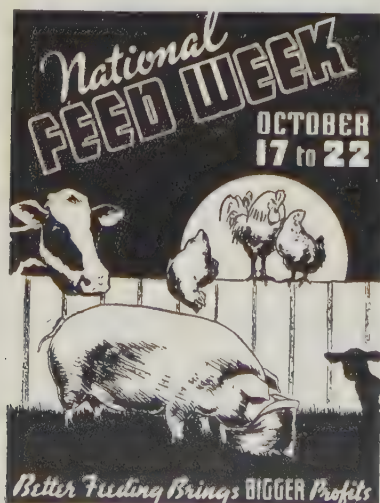
Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth, 5¼x7½ ins., 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

## Grain and Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

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## Maps Territory to Analyze Prospects

W. D. Kistler, manager of the Longmont Flour Mills at Longmont, Colo., leading feed manufacturing unit in the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co. line of flour mills and grain elevators, bucked the competition of three local feed manufacturing plants to build a thriving business with cattle feeders, dairy men, and poultry raisers for many miles around Longmont.

Mr. Kistler's first move was to map carefully the farming country around Longmont. These maps, sketched with drawing ink on heavy paper to make a permanent record, and bound, loose-leaf fashion, in heavy board covers, showed the roads, the railroads, the farms, and the general form of topography of each farm. Other valuable information about each farm was penciled in on the maps so it could be easily erased and corrected as changes occurred. This information included the name of the owner of the farm, whether it was farmed by the owner or by a tenant, and if the latter, the name of the tenant, the number of cattle, hogs, horses, dairy cows, and chickens kept, and such other information as might be valuable to a solicitor calling on the farmer for new or increased business.

A solicitor is an essential part of Kistler's plan of operation. A second set of records duplicates the information on the map but also shows whether a customer has been buying feed from the mill, how much of each kind of feed, and at what periods his purchases are made. Any slowing down of purchases on the part of an account flashes a signal to the solicitor to get on the job, call on the customer, and find out why he has reduced his purchases. This record shows the calls of the salesman and the volume of business he receives on each of his calls. The salesman calls on the farmers in his territory at varying intervals, according to the volume of feed they use. Large accounts are called on more frequently than small accounts.

Joe Mayfield is the company's leading salesman. He is also a service man, experienced in cattle, hog, and poultry feeding, well informed on the latest developments in feeding methods and farm management, and he is nearly always able to ferret out the trouble when a farmer's livestock goes off feed or gets sick. Joe managed a livestock farm before he became connected with the mill.

The company's salesmen travel with light pick-up trucks that will handle a half ton of feed, and move about as fast as a regular car. They carry displays of samples to demonstrate their sales arguments with visual evidence, and they make deliveries of trial orders, or small lots of feed, as they go their rounds.

In addition to employing solicitors, Mr. Kistler advertises in local newspapers and distributes printed matter that explains feeding principles in a manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of the farmer that good feeding demands quality feeds.

A big factor in the advertising is the mill itself, kept as scrupulously clean as it is possible to keep a mill. The mill yard is of gravel and green grass, and nothing is left laying around to give an impression of disorder or of carelessness. The mill floors are swept frequently, and automatic samplers constantly take samples of feed mixtures. A chemist and the automatic samplers connected with legs and handling machinery guard the uniformity and quality of the ingredients as well as the completed "Non-pareil" feeds the company manufactures for livestock and poultry.

Manager Kistler is an open-minded, up-on-his-toes observer who reads his trade

magazines zealously, and takes time to visit with traveling men whenever possible.

"A lot of good ideas can be picked up that way," he says. "We find many of them useful in keeping our feed mill and elevator up-to-date, and many more that help us build up our business."

## Calcium and Phosphorus in the Nutrition of Growing Pigs

A. Theiler and others have found that with a Ca:P ratio of 7.5:1.0 in the ration, a daily intake of 0.8 g. P was insufficient for normal growth and development, caused severe rickets and resulted in a low content of ash in the bones and of inorganic P in the blood serum, while the serum phosphatase (Bodansky units) was significantly higher than normal. The severe rachitic condition was overcome by the addition of phosphate to the ration.

With a Ca:P ratio of 1:10 in the ration, a daily intake of 1 g. Ca was insufficient for normal growth; the ash content of the bones was considerably reduced, but the serum phosphatase and serum Ca were not significantly affected; bone atrophy or osteoporosis was present but no rickets.

When a normal Ca:P ratio was maintained in the ration, the detrimental effects of simultaneous deficiencies of Ca and P were by no means as severe as those of a deficiency of either Ca or P together with an excess of P or Ca, respectively; the ribs of the pigs showed marked bone atrophy and there was a suggestion of rickets in some of the animals.

The feeding of rations containing adequate amounts of Ca and P, but abnormal Ca:P ratios, had no adverse effects on the animals. It appears that the "alk-earth alkyl." of a ration, when sufficient Ca and P are present, is not exclusively responsible for the development or not of osteodystrophic diseases in pigs.

## Feed Value of Hard Corn

Differences in the hardness of mature yellow dent corns have no effect on their relative feed value in fattening hogs, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station reports.

Fed to 100-pound pigs, hard varieties of shelled corn were just as efficient in producing 100 pounds of gain as were less hard varieties. And there was "no appreciable difference" in the rapidity with which the gains were produced or in the palatability of the feed.

"Altho the tests were conducted on open-pollinated varieties of corn, the results indicate that even some of the 'super-hard' hybrids are just as valuable for fattening hogs as the softer types," says C. C. Culbertson, one of the collaborators in the experiment.

"With baby pigs, shelled corn might prove less satisfactory, since they would have difficulty in eating it. But for weaned pigs weighing from 75 pounds up, the one type of corn may be expected to prove as satisfactory as the other."

Pigs weighing 105 pounds, on the average, were used in this corn experiment at Ames.

Thirty-six hogs were divided into a dozen lots of 3 pigs each. Four of the lots were fed a special soft—but mature—Reid Yellow Dent, a like number were fed Medium Reid Yellow Dent, and the remainder, Krug, a

hard variety. No immature corn was used.

By actual test in a specially devised crushing machine the Krug was 25 per cent harder than the soft Yellow Dent and 18 per cent harder than the medium. But differences in the amount eaten were less between the groups than within the groups.

## Will Hold Soybean Day

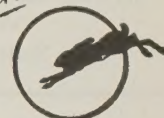
Osceola, Ark.—The Ralston-Purina Co. will hold a "Purina Field Day" at its local soybean experiment farm on Sept. 19, 20 and 21, to which it is inviting everyone interested in soybean growing. The company's experiment farm contains 700 plantings of different varieties of soybeans under different cultural methods, and in addition is co-operating with 15 local farmers to whom it furnished seed for planting from one acre to 25 acre fields with five different varieties of soybeans each.

E. F. "Soybean" Johnson, head of the company's soybean department, other company officials, and a number of university soybean authorities will be present to conduct this study of soybean varieties and planting methods.

Sept. 20 will be the big day for inspection of the experimental plots of soybeans. The three days of study will close with a big barbeque for all visitors on the 21st at one of the farms a short distance from Osceola.

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Bound in cloth, 5½x8 inches, 723 pages, 238 illustrations, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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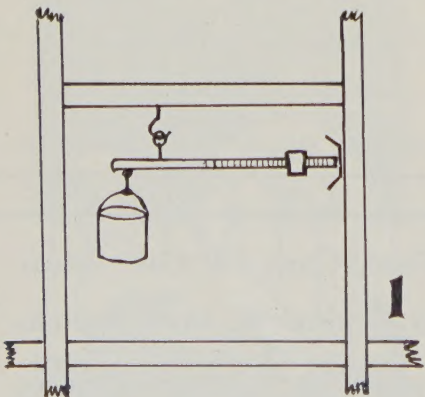
## Preparing to Classify Grain More Carefully

A tendency to discriminate sharply between the various kinds and grades of wheat delivered to the elevator has developed among large Kansas country elevators.

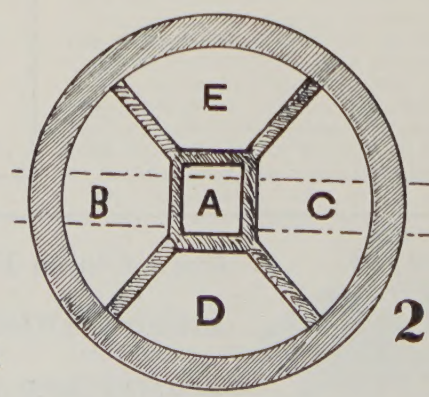
How the Mid West Mills, storage and warehouse subsidiary of the Security Flour Mills at Abilene, Kan., converted one of the 60,000-bu. tanks in its 185,000 bu. elevator into five small bins, with capacities ranging from 7,000 to a little over 12,000 bus. is clearly illustrated in the accompanying sketch Fig. 2. The dotted lines indicate the conveyor tunnel.

The walls are of reinforced concrete, six inches thick. The work was done by Ryan Construction Co.

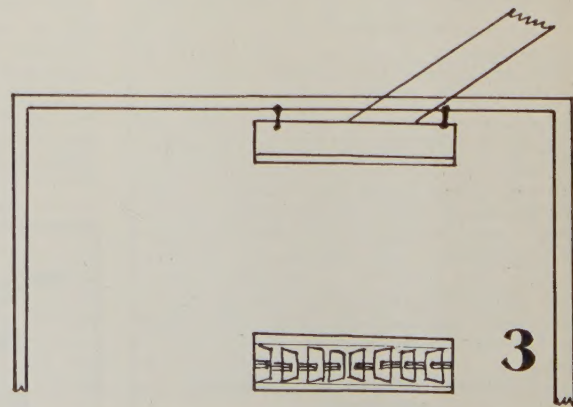
Agricultural conservation payments, July 1 to June 30, 1938, amounted to \$265,467,-795.68, according to the A.A.A.



1. Trig for Beam of Testing Kettle Hung on Driveway Wall.



2. Partitions Subdividing Concrete Grain Bin.



3. Aerating Deflecting Plates Hung in Dump Pit Under Spout.

## Getting Orders vs. Making Customers

A mistaken idea prevalent among many salespeople is that price is the paramount factor in building a substantial sales volume. Such salesmen soon lose sight of the quality of their merchandise, and the ultimate results often prove tragic.

Almost any salesman can get orders by cutting prices. But, cutting prices doesn't make customers. It creates "shoppers"—price seekers who soon know the price of everything, and the value of nothing.

The buyer who knows all about prices and little about value is no man's customer. He is his own worst enemy; his sources of supply cannot always be reliable; he usually has to take what others refuse. He has never tried to understand values.

This is the salesman's job—to interpret, explain, demonstrate the quality of his merchandise and point out its value to the buyer. Until a man can do this he is a mere auctioneer, auctioning off his goods for whatever he can obtain for them. He is at the buyer's mercy, and the buyer, not the salesman, soon becomes the one who establishes the price for his products.

Many feeders make purchases where they can buy for the lowest price, simply because they don't understand how much greater value they would receive if they paid a slightly higher price. They don't understand because salesmen have failed to show or explain the difference between inferior goods and quality merchandise.

Unfortunately many salesmen do not stop at failure to expound the merits of their products; they lend a sympathetic ear to the customer's reaction to a slightly higher price when he is not informed of the reason. As a result, they never show any justification for their price differential.

Learn where your products excel in value; find a way of proving this to your customers, in terms they can understand. When you do this, much of your price problem has disappeared.—Maney Bros. Mill & Elev. Co., Inc.

## Trig Helps Balance Testing Bucket Beam

Between the 2x4s that support a wall in the driveway of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Colwich, Kan., a simple hook to support the grain testing bucket has been fastened in such manner that the beam of the testing bucket is kept from excessive up and down movement by a wide trig arrangement fastened to one of the vertical 2x4s, as shown in Fig. 1.

This facilitates the balancing of the beam, and steadying of the bucket, when the test weight of grain is being determined.

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## Aerating Grain Thru Driveway

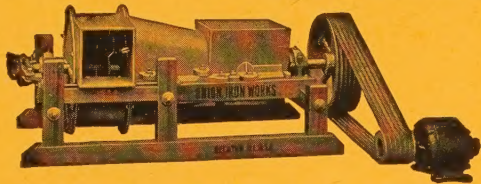
Inspection of the driveway of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Colwich, Kan., where August Heimerman is manager, reveals an ingenious device for splitting grain from a spout into a series of small streams as it falls thru the driveway to the receiving pit in the process of aeration.

The device is fastened to the supporting beams above the driveway floor, to receive grain from a spout from the overhead bins. It is a simple, longitudinal box, as shown in Fig. 3, with a hogbacked brace supporting a series of baffles at the bottom, which divides the stream of grain received into eight small streams before dropping it to the receiving pit

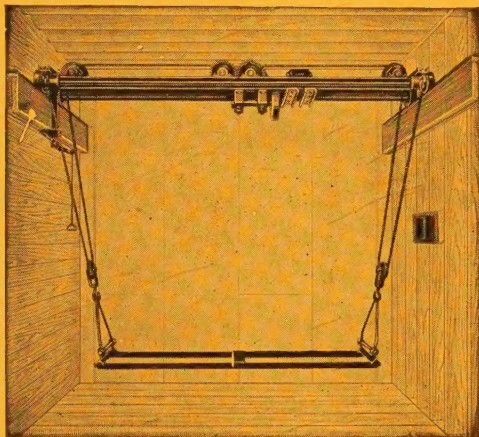


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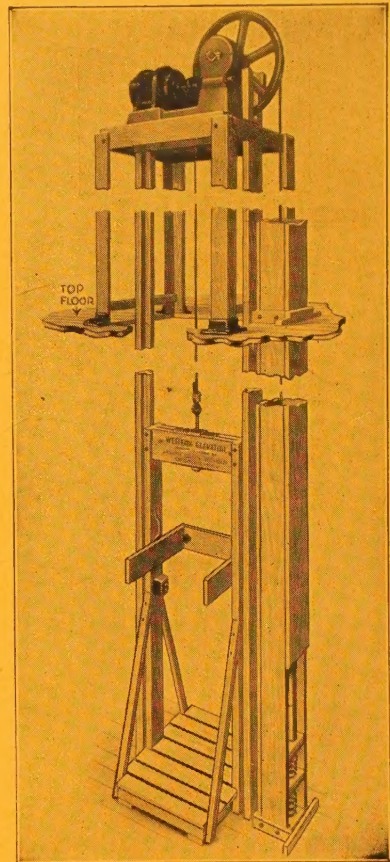
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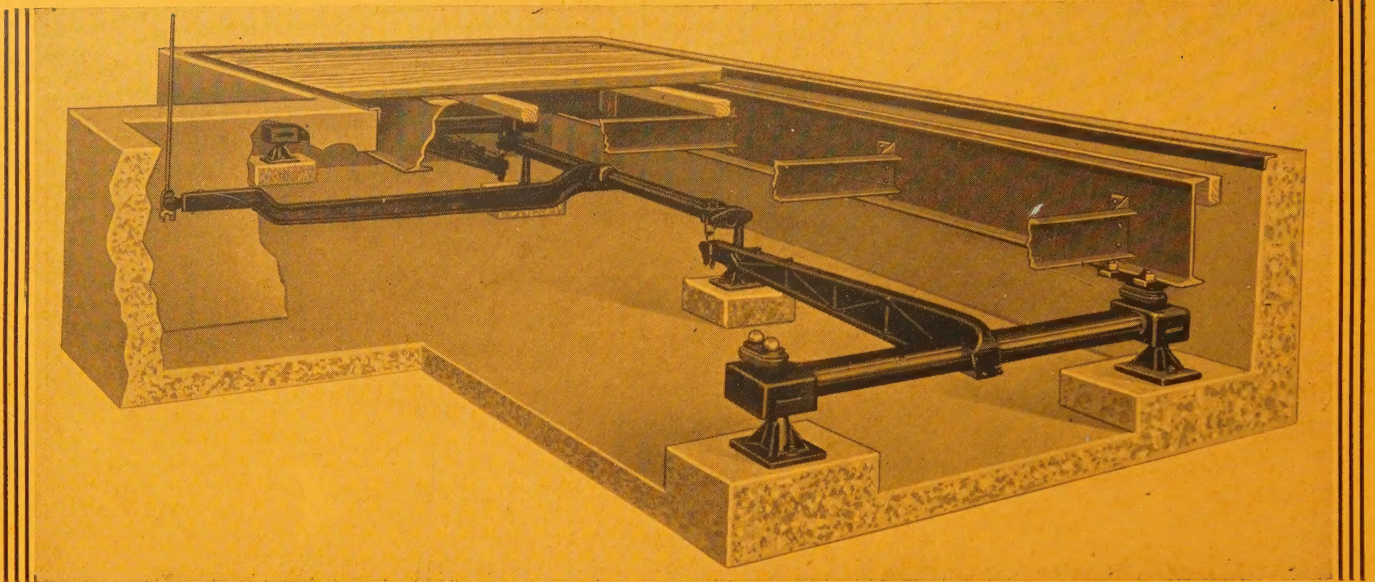
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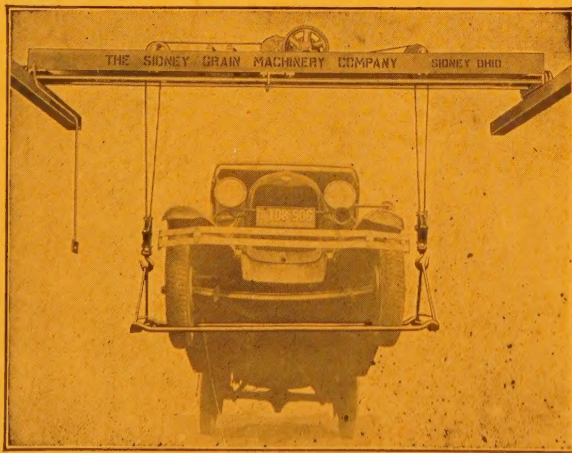
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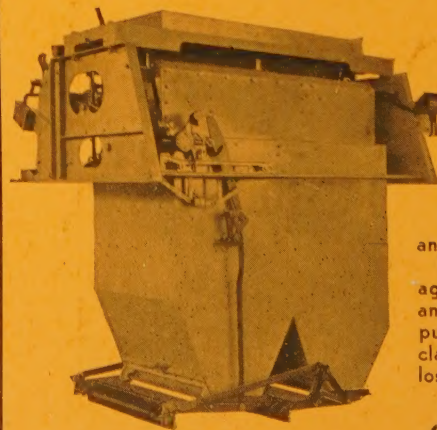
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